

NEWS OF THE WEEK

French Winegrowers Are Quieted.—Russian Revolutionists Make Proclamation.—English Liberal Government a Failure.—Railway Trackmen want National Inspection.

The Winegrowers of France are becoming quiet under the prompt and wise action of the Premier, Clemenceau. On the one hand he sent troops to the scenes of disturbance and stopped acts of violence, and on the other he took measures to have a law made preventing the making of wine from chemicals and passing it off for the real article.

The Social Revolutionists of the Russian parliament which was dissolved ten days ago by the government have sent out a proclamation calling on the people to organize and use force against the government, as the only way of securing their rights. They say that even the Czar has betrayed them; after promising that he would not change the representation in the Duma without its consent, he has ordered great changes which take away the voice of the peasants and increase the power of aristocracy and the rich.

The British Weekly of June 6th regards the present liberal government of Great Britain as having failed in the principal thing which was expected of it and having lost the support of the people. The Educational Bill which was to make public education in England undenominational was defeated last winter in the House of Lords. It was largely on account of the need of such a law that the Liberal Government won the strong support of the people when the last parliament was elected. The government should have gone ahead then to compel the House of Lords to pass the bill, or else to abolish it altogether. Instead it accepted its defeat and turned its attention to other things—and so it has missed its chance and lost its favor, and the British Weekly thinks, is bound to be defeated at the next election.

Members of the National Union of Railway Trackmen have written to President Roosevelt and some State Governors, asking that State or national railway inspectors should be appointed. They think that if the government should take as much interest in making the railroads safe as it does in making canned meat safe, many lives might be saved and our railways made as safe as those in Europe which are carefully inspected by the governments.

A case of Virginia against West Virginia is before the United States Supreme Court. It is claimed that when West Virginia became a sepa-



rate state, she agreed to bear her proportion of the debt of Virginia. Now she refuses to do so. From twenty-five to forty million dollars is at stake in this matter.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Ambassador and Mrs. Tower were guests of the Prince and Princess Henry of Germany last Sunday. The Emperor conducted religious services on the yacht Hohenzollern and then sailed his racing yacht Meteor against the Hamburg and won the race. Mr. Carnegie was on his way to the Peace Conference at the Hague.

A prominent New York manufacturer says that Governor Hughes of New York will be the next President of the United States. The private secretary of Gov. Johnson of Minnesota says that he will be offered by the Minnesota Democrats as their candidate for president.

CONFESSION AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF HARRY ORCHARD

In the July issue of McClure's Magazine a most important article is "The Confession and Autobiography of Harry Orchard," the confessed murderer of eighteen men including ex-Governor Steunenberg of Colorado.

George Kibbe Turner contributing "Introductory Notes," briefly states the history of the situation and gives us his impressions of Orchard whom he has seen daily for weeks.

Beginning with his boyhood in Northumberland county, Ontario, Canada, in the late sixties, Orchard tells of his early life on the farm with little schooling, much hard work, regular church and Sunday school attendance—the usual life of a farmer boy. He tells how he worked out for neighbors, and went home on Sunday until he was twenty-one, when he went to work in a lumber wood in Saginaw, Michigan. He saved a little, got married, and he and his wife, who was an expert cheese-maker, rented a cheese factory and started a business career.

The competition was close and this portion of the "confession" in which Orchard narrates his first deviations from a straight-forward path are very important, as they picture forth his first trend toward the awful life he lived later. It is all simply told and the gradual steps are clearly marked:—short invoices to the people who bought his cheese, short weight to the men he bought milk from, and all the details kept from his wife. He soon lived beyond his means, and finally lost his factory. Then follow the steps that finally led him to burn his second factory and run away with another man's wife. The woman returned home and Orchard drifted into the Coeur d'Alene mining district in Idaho, where he first encountered mining conditions and union affairs. How he drifted about driving a milk wagon, buying part interest in a mine from his savings, purchasing a wood-yard in Burke, and kept drinking and "sporting around" are narrated and he tells how he finally lost his business, went to work in a mine as a "mucker" and was transferred from the Knights of Labor to the Miners' Union, and for the first time became acquainted with the workings of the union as a member.

From here on he tells of the labor contests and graphically describes the blowing up of the Bunker Hill mine, and his escape from Burke to avoid arrest by the regulars.

Gauging the Speed.
When traveling on a railway you can tell how fast the train is going by the following method: The telegraph posts along a railway line are placed 30 to the mile. So if you multiply the number of posts passed in a minute or two, the result gives you the number of miles per hour at which the train is going.

UNPAID WORK THE TEACHER SHOULD DO.

It would be better for the earth to be destroyed by fire or flood, with all the people on it, all at once, than to have men and women stop doing everything for which they are paid no money. **Many of the best and most important things that are done are never paid for in money.** Every man and woman has some duties to do for which he can never receive any silver or gold.

The teacher is paid to teach the child "Reading, Riting, and 'Rithmetic" but he is a poor teacher if he stops with lessons like these. **Every school teacher ought to see that there is a Sunday School in his school house every Sunday.** He is not paid for it—he should be all the more careful to do it. Every day in the week he should be teaching the children to be kind, truthful, neat, clean, honest, and diligent, but the Sunday School is the place to make these things most interesting and helpful. The songs about God and goodness will help the children to know that **true religion is the best and happiest thing in the world;** the Bible stories of Moses and the heroes and prophets of long ago, will help to make the future citizens of our mountains brave and good. The warnings against the sting of the serpent drink and the evils of hatred and strife will do more than state laws to do away with whiskey and feuds.

You have your text-books for geography, grammar and arithmetic. **The Bible is the great text-book for goodness,** and goodness is much more important to learn than arithmetic or geography. And the time to learn it is when one is a child. Very few men learn to read after they are twenty years old. **Very few people are converted after they are twenty years old.** The time to learn to read and the time to learn what goodness is and to love to be good, is when one is a child. **How many school teachers will do this unpaid duty?** How many school trustees will ask their teachers to have a Sunday School in the school house?

THE MOUNTAINS FIRST

Willson to Speak in Eastern Kentucky This Summer.—Forest Survey to be Made in Kentucky.—Republican State Convention Names Candidates

Mr. Willson, republican candidate for governor, plans to speak all thru the state, commencing in the mountains of eastern Kentucky. He will speak in every county, and in some more than once. He is a splendid man and is sure to have great crowds to hear him. It is said he will open his campaign in Maysville, Mason county, where he was born.

State Agricultural Commissioner, Hubert Vreeland has arranged with the National Department of Forest Service for a Forest Survey of Kentucky, and have gotten Charles G. Mutzenberg to go to Switzerland to bring over immigrants to settle in Kentucky and help develop the farms.

The following ticket was nominated in the Republican State Convention in Louisville, June 19th:

For Governor—Augustus E. Wilson
For Lieutenant Governor—W. H. Cox of Mason county.
For Attorney General—Jas. Breathitt, of Christian County.
For Auditor—Frank P. James of Mercer county.
For Treasurer—Capt. Ed. Farley of McCracken county.
For Secretary of State—Dr. Ben L. Bruner of Breckenridge county.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. S. Crabbe of Boyd county.

For Commissioner of Agriculture—N. C. Rankin of Henry county.
For Clerk of Court of Appeals—Napier Adams of Pulaski county.

Willson was nominated by acclamation. No other candidate was named. The convention did not vote to favor any candidate for president. Altho a large part of the delegates wanted to endorse Taft there was a strong opposition and the assembly adopted a resolution approving the administration of Roosevelt but not favoring any one candidate for his successor. Judge Wm. H. Holt made a strong speech for temperance, and it was hoped that the Resolutions Committee would approve a strong temperance plank. The county unit law was approved but nothing was said about the closing of saloons on Sunday. That was not very good, but after all that is a question of honesty in the candidate rather than of party policy. If the republican candidates are elected they will swear to enforce the law. If they are honest they will keep their oath. If they are not, they ought not to be elected. Let every man look up the candidates and vote for the best man first and the best party afterwards. That is the only way to make the parties put up good men.

INTERESTING FACTS

Circular No. 58, issued from the office of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, contains some interesting statistics about the public roads of Kentucky.

The circular is based upon data obtained in 1904. It shows that at that time there were 57,137 miles of public roads in this State, 1,408 miles of which were surfaced with gravel and 8,078 with stone. There was one mile of road to every 37 inhabitants and one mile of improved road to every 226 inhabitants.

The county containing the greatest total of mileage is Clay, with 1,600 miles of road, with only one mile of gravel and ten miles of stone. The second largest mileage of road is Elliott, with not one mile of improved road. There are 40 counties without a single mile of improved road within their boundaries. The largest amount expended on roads by any one county is Jefferson, which is credited with \$120,000, and has a total of 550 miles of improved roads. Fayette county comes second in amount of annual expenditures, with \$62,000 credited and a total of 375 miles of road of which 360 are improved. The smallest mileage credited to any county in the State is 75 miles, which is the total of Martin county, none of which are improved.

LOCAL OPTION WINS

The Appellate Court Tuesday affirmed the judgement of the Pulaski Circuit Court in the case of Sylvester Newton and others against J. C. Ogden and others. Judge Carroll delivered the opinion. In the city of Somerset the local option election was held on Dec. 6th, 1906, the general election having been held in November 6th preceding. The election was contested on the ground that it was held within thirty days of a political election, which is prohibited by Section 2,555 Kentucky statutes. The question in the case was whether November 6th should or should not be included in counting the 30 days. The lower court held that the day upon which the regular November election was held must be included in the count thus putting the local option election beyond the thirty days limit.

Print Shop Raided.

Warsaw, June 24.—The police discovered the secret printing establishment of the revolutionary headquarters here and confiscated thousands of revolutionary proclamations.

Must Go to the Chair.

Cleveland, O., June 24.—Joseph Solov, murdered of Veronica Vargo, aged fifteen years, has been sentenced to be electrocuted Oct. 7.

Two Trainmen Killed.

St. Paul, June 24.—Two men were killed and one seriously injured by the derailment of a work train near Detroit, Minn.

THINGS TO THINK OF

Wise and Striking Words of the World's Greatest Thinkers, Speakers and Writers.

Zealous men are ever displaying to you the strength of their belief, while judicious men are showing you the grounds of it.—Shenstone.

Girls we love for what they are; young men for what they promise to be.—Goethe.

Trust not the world for it never payeth that it promiseth.—St. Augustine.

Everybody in this world wants watching, but nobody more than ourselves.—H. W. Sham.

When fortune knocks at the door the wolf still hangs around to see if you are going to open it.

A Bet With Uncle Sam

An Irishman, wishing to take a "homestead," and not knowing how to go about it, sought information from a friend. "Mike," he said, "you've taken a homestead, an' I thought ye could tell me th' law concernin' how to 'go about it.'" "Well, Dennis, I don't remember th' exact wordin' of th' law but I can give ye th' meanin' uv it. Th' meanin' of it is this: Th' government is willin' to bet ye 100 acres uv land against \$14 that ye can't live on it five years widout starvin' to death."—Kansas City Star.

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ADVANCE PREPARATIONS

New Orleans Going to Keep Yellow Jack Out This Summer.

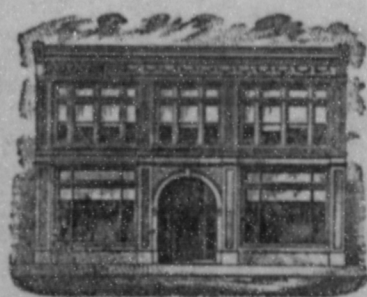
New Orleans, June 24.—The Marine hospital service, which is in charge of the quarantine against yellow fever, announces the completion of an inspection system, which is expected effectively to ward off the danger of the fever's entry "through the back door," the term used to describe infection carried by persons who do not take sick until they have passed out of the state which admitted them and are consequently no longer suspected. The Texas state authorities have agreed to co-operate in watching for several days after arrival, every person who enters from a fever district. Destinations of incoming passengers who go to another state are immediately telegraphed to that state with a description of the passenger.

He Took the Hint.

Washington, June 24.—The attorney-general has been advised that Clark J. Tisdell, master in chancery at Muskogee, I. T., has resigned that position. Certain charges that he, as master in chancery, sold oil lands to a company of which he was one of the incorporators, were investigated in April last by a representative of the department of justice, who reported substantially exonerating Tisdell from any charge of improper conduct, but also pointed out the undesirability of his continuance as master in chancery in view of certain features of his business relations.

Wellman Getting at It Again.

Camp Wellman, Spitzbergen, via Tromsø, June 24.—After meeting with some difficulty owing to the pack ice, Walter Wellman, the leader of the Wellman Chicago Record Herald arctic expedition, has arrived here. The members of the party who had been left behind in Spitzbergen were found to be well and in spite of the boisterous winter weather nothing was changed. The weather during the past week has been good and rapid progress is being made with the work of the expedition. Siberian dogs are being brought here from Tromsø.



THE WOMAN AND THE BANK.

Many women have a certain timidity about coming to a bank. They seem to regard a bank as essentially a man's institution.

No greater mistake can be made, and particularly is this true in regard to a trust company like this, which is able to serve women in so many ways.

Every woman ought to have her own savings account, married women as well as single ones, for what wife can save with any zest unless she can see the tangible, definite results of her saving?

The housewife who has a savings account in her own name will take a real pleasure in saving when she sees the result in the shape of a growing savings account earning 4 per cent interest.

Women who have property interests find this company's assistance especially valuable as it is always unbiased and a woman can be sure that her possible lack of knowledge of business ways will be protected here rather than taken advantage of.

We welcome the business of women.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

THE COMPLETE BANK

J. J. MOORE, President W. H. PORTER, Cashier

CAPITAL \$50,000.00

SURPLUS \$10,000.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the post office, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is *Prima Facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND CANDLES

By MEREDITH NICHOLSON

Author of "THE MAIN CHANCE," "ZELDA DAMEKON," Etc.

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CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

"Pray do not trouble about it, Sister Theresa. There are a good many things about my grandfather's affairs that I don't understand, but I'm not going to see an old friend of his swindled. There's more in all this than appears. My grandfather seems to have mislaid or lost most of his assets before he died. And yet he had the reputation of being a pretty cautious business man."

"The impression is abroad, as you must know, that your grandfather concealed his fortune before his death. The people hereabouts believe so; and Mr. Pickering, the executor, has been unable to trace it."

"Yes, I believe Mr. Pickering has not been able to solve the problem," I said and laughed.

"But, of course, you and he will co-operate in an effort to find the lost property."

She bent forward slightly; her eyes, as they met mine, examined me with a keen interest.

"Why shouldn't I be frank with you, Sister Theresa? I have every reason for believing Arthur Pickering a scoundrel. He does not care to co-operate with me in searching for this money. The fact is that he is very much wiser to eliminate me as a factor in the settlement of the estate. I speak carefully; I know exactly what I am saying."

She bowed her head slightly and was silent for a moment. The silence was the more marked from the fact that the hood of her habit concealed her face.

"What you say is very serious."

"Yes, and his offense is equally serious. It may seem odd for me to be saying this to you when I am a stranger—when you may be pardoned for having so very high opinion of me."

She turned her face to me—it was singularly gentle and refined—not a face to associate with an idea of self-seeking or duplicity.

"I sent for you, Mr. Glenarm, because I had a very good opinion of you; because, for one reason, you are the grandson of your grandfather—and the friendly light in her gray eyes drove away any lingering doubt I may have had as to her sincerity. 'I wished to warn you to have a care for your own safety. I don't warn you against Arthur Pickering alone, but against the countryside. The idea of a hidden fortune is alluring; a mysterious house and a lost treasure make a very enticing combination. I fancy Mr. Glenarm did not realize that he was creating dangers for the people he wished to help.'"

She was silent again, her eyes bent meditatively upon me. Then she spoke abruptly.

"Mr. Pickering wishes to marry my niece."

"Ah, I have been waiting to hear that. I am exceedingly glad to know that he has no noble ambition. But Miss Devereux isn't encouraging him, as near as I can make out. She refused to go to California with his party—I happen to know that."

"That whole California episode would have been amusing if it had not been ridiculous. Marian never had the slightest idea of going with him; but she is sometimes a little—shall I say perverse?"

"Please do! I like the word—and the quality!"

"—And Mr. Pickering's rather elaborate methods of wooing?"

"He's as heavy as lead!" I declared.

"Amuse Marian up to a certain point; then they annoy her. He has implied pretty strongly that the claim against me could be easily adjusted if Marian marries him. But she will never marry him, whether she benefits by your grandfather's will or however that may be!"

"I should say not," I declared with a warmth that caused Sister Theresa to sweep me with those wonderful gray eyes. "But first he expects to find this fortune and endow Miss Devereux with it. That is a part of the scheme. And my own interest in the estate must be eliminated before he can bring that condition about. But, Sister Theresa, I am not so easily got rid of as Arthur Pickering imagines. My staying qualities, which were always weak in the eyes of my family, have been braced up a trifle."

"Yes."

I thought pleasure and hope were expressed in the monosyllable, and my heart warmed to her.

"Sister Theresa, you and I are understanding each other much better than I imagined we should—and we both laughed, feeling a real sympathy growing between us."

"Yes, I believe we are—and the smile lighted her face again."

"So I can tell you two things. The first is that Arthur Pickering will never find my grandfather's lost fortune, assuming that any exists. The second is that in no great while he will marry my niece."

"You speak with a good deal of confidence," she said and laughed a low, murmuring laugh. I thought there was

relief in it. "But I didn't suppose Marian's affairs interested you."

"They don't, Sister Theresa. Her affairs are not of the slightest importance—but she is!"

There was frank inquiry in her eyes now.

"But you don't know her—you have missed your opportunity."

"To be sure, I don't know her; but I know Olivia Gladys Armstrong. She's a particular friend of mine—we have chased rabbits together, and she told me a great deal. I have formed a very good opinion of Miss Devereux in that way. Oh, that note you wrote about Olivia's intrusions beyond the wall! I ought to thank you for it—but I really didn't mind."

"A note? I never wrote you a note until to-day!"

"Well, some one did!" I said, then she smiled.

"Oh, that must have been Marian! She was always Olivia's loyal friend and apologist."

"I should say so."

"But you shouldn't have known Olivia—it is unpardonable! If she played tricks upon you, you should not have taken advantage of them to make her acquaintance. That wasn't fair to me!"

"I suppose not! But I protest against this deportation. The landscape hereabouts is only so much sky, snow and lumber without Olivia."

"We miss her, too," replied Sister Theresa. "We have less to do!"

I went home and studied the timetable.

CHAPTER XVII.

Golden Butterflies.

If you are one of those captious people who must verify by the calendar



I Swung Myself Out Upon the Limb of a Big Maple.

every new moon you read of in a book, and if you are pained to discover the historian lifting anchor and spreading sail contrary to the reckonings of the nautical almanac, I beg to call your attention to these items from the timetable of the Mid-Western and Southern Railway for December, 1901: The southbound express passed Annandale at exactly 53 minutes after four p. m. It was scheduled to reach Cincinnati at 11 o'clock sharp. This, I trust, is sufficiently explicit.

To the student of morals and motives I will say a further word. I had resolved to practice deception in running away from Glenarm House to keep my promise to Marian Devereux. By leaving I should forfeit my right to any part of my grandfather's estate; but of more immediate importance was my absence from Glenarm House at this juncture, when the attacks of Morgan and the strange ways of Bates made it clearly my duty to remain. Pickering and I were engaged in a sharp contest, and I was beginning to enjoy it to the full, but I did not falter in my determination to visit Cincinnati, hoping to return without my absence being discovered; so the next afternoon I began preparing for my journey.

"Bates, I fear that I'm taking a severe cold and I'm going to dose myself with whisky and quinine and go to bed. I shan't want any dinner—nothing until you see me again."

I yawned and stretched myself with a groan.

"I'm very sorry, sir. Shan't I call a doctor?"

"Not a bit of it. I'll sleep it off and be as lively as a cricket in the morning."

At four o'clock I told him to carry some hot water and lemons to my rooms; bade him an emphatic good-night and locked the door as he left. Then I packed my evening clothes in a suitcase. I threw the bag and heavy ulster from a window, swung myself out upon the limb of a big maple and let it bend me to its sharpest and then dropped lightly to the ground.

I passed the gate and struck off toward the village with a joyful sense of freedom. I reached the station without incident and waited in the freight shed to keep out of sight of the station loafers until my train drew up, then quietly jumped aboard. I

bought a seat in the Washington sleeper and after supper in the dining car made myself comfortable and dozed and dreamed as the train plunged through the dark. The through passengers about me went to bed, and I was left sprawled out in my open section, lurking on the shadowy frontier between the known world and dreamland.

"We're running into Cincinnati ten minutes late," said the porter's voice, and in a moment I was in the vestibule and out, hurrying to a hotel. At the St. Botolph I ordered a carriage and broke all records changing my clothes. The time-table informed me that the Chicago express left at half-past one. There was no reason why I should not be safe at Glenarm House by my usual breakfast hour in the morning if all went well. To avoid loss of time in returning to the station I paid the hotel charge and carried my bag away with me.

"Doctor Armstrong's residence?"

Yes, sir; I've already taken two loads there."

The carriage was soon climbing what seemed to be a mountain to the heights above Cincinnati. To this day I associate Ohio's most interesting city with a lonely carriage ride that was as strange to me as a trackless jungle in the wilds of Africa. And my heart began to perform strange tattoos on my ribs. I was going to the house of a gentleman who did not know of my existence, to see a girl who was his guest, to whom I had never, as the conventions go, been presented. It did not seem half so easy, now that I was well launched upon the adventure.

I stopped the cabman just as he was about to enter an iron gateway whose posts bore two great lamps.

HAYWOOD LETTER

TO MRS. ORCHARD IS PUT IN EVIDENCE.

THE PROSECUTION SECURES

Admission of Several Missives Over Strenuous Protests of the Defense.

Boise, Ida., June 19.—The prosecution in the Steunenberg murder trial offered one of its most important pieces of evidence against William D. Haywood, when, recalling Harry Orchard for redirect examination, it introduced and secured the admission of four letters tending to show that Haywood during the fall of 1905, when Orchard swears he was engaged on various crimes for the federation leaders, had participated in a plan to deceive Mrs. Orchard the second, of Cripple Creek, as to the whereabouts of her husband.

Over a variety of protests from the defense Orchard was allowed to testify that early in the summer of 1905 Haywood told him that Mrs. Orchard was writing him for information as to Orchard's whereabouts. Orchard swore that he proposed that he should write his wife a series of letters that were to be falsely dated and delivered to Mrs. Orchard by agents of the federation.

He said that he wrote two letters, which he dated at San Francisco and had them delivered through Paddy Mullency, who represented the federation at Cripple Creek. Orchard identified the two letters, and, overruling all objections of the defense, Judge Wood admitted them.

Next, Orchard swore that he wrote a third letter purporting to come from Nome, Alaska, and that under the general arrangement he had made with the federation officials Marian Moore carried the letter to Nome, where he went as organizer of the federation, and posted it.

This letter, bearing the date of Nome, August 5, 1905, was produced, identified and admitted as evidence. Orchard then identified the letter which Haywood wrote to Mrs. Orchard, and that, too, was admitted in evidence and handed to the jury.

It was as follows:

"Denver, November 18, 1905. 'Mrs. H. Orchard: Dear Madam and Sister—I have not heard of you since I saw you. The last information I got was from Alaska. I think Fairchild was the name of the place. I see that awful conditions prevail among the law and order element."

"Yours very truly,

"WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD"

The three letters written by Orchard were commonplace and contained practically nothing bearing on the case or Orchard's testimony, except references to the arrangement which Orchard says he made with the federation officials for the care of his wife while he was absent.

The defense attacked these letters and Orchard's story about them when it got a chance to cross-examine the witness, but Orchard held to the story he told about them.

MATRON SEIZED REVOLVER

And Called the Police When Negro Sought the Girls.

Lynchburg, Va., June 19.—Following closely upon an attempted criminal assault Sunday morning in practically the same neighborhood, George Hamlett, colored, was caught in the Vandyke League home, where 20 pretty working girls were sleeping. He was heard by the matron, who armed herself with a revolver and quietly phoned for the police. Hamlett, hearing an officer in the house, tried to escape, but was caught by two other policemen as he was rushing from the back door. The police declare the man was trying to find the sleeping quarters of the girls.

At practically the same time the arrest of Hamlett was effected 50 men and boys presented themselves at the city jail and demanded the custody of John Robinson, a negro, who was caught in the act of attempting to assault Mrs. G. W. Gallier. The mob while seemingly determined, lacked leadership. Sergt. Johnson convinced it that the man had been removed from the jail, although such was not the case. The mob was then dispersed by the police.

These two instances, one following close upon the heels of the other, have caused intense feeling against the blacks in the neighborhood.

Convicts Defy Officers.

Richmond, Va., June 19.—Three negro convicts, who escaped from a camp near Drewry's Bluff Saturday, have been located in Chesterfield county, where, armed to the teeth, they have barricaded themselves in a deserted cabin. Officers, with instructions to press into their service all men on their way are on their way there. A battle to death is expected.

Saved From Suicide.

Appleton, Wis., June 19.—M. J. Lover, of Cincinnati, was saved from suicide by the sunstroke which felled him to the ground when he was on his way to blow out his brains. Lack of success made him despondent. He stole the revolver.

Mrs. Davis Injured.

Des Moines, Ia., June 19.—Mrs. Davis, wife of Wm. Davis, known professionally as one of Minerva sisters, who courts death twice daily in John Robinson's circus, fell from the dome of the tent, and it is thought she will die.



GOOD FOR EVIL.

How Micky Won the Game for the Boyceville Nine.

"Follows, we've just got to win the game to-morrow. Those Jonesville chaps have been strutting around in a way that's unbearable ever since they beat us last year. We've got to take the pride out of them, and that in a hurry."

Captain Jack Dunsmore's delivery of this speech made a profound impression on his hearers, among whom were the entire Boyceville nine and three or four of their loyal supporters.

"Well, Jim Warner's arm is entirely well again, and, if he takes care of himself, until to-morrow, I don't see how we can help winning," said Catcher Bob, and the rest of the group murmured assent.

"Bet I'll reach the swimmin' hole first!" yelled Bill Wolf, springing down the dusty road at a mad pace as the clump of trees that marked their favorite bathing place came into view. Every boy there accepted the challenge and away they dashed, raising such a cloud of dust as would have done credit to a herd of cattle.

Bill Wolf dived down the long slope that led to the edge of the creek, but before he had gone half way he reappeared from among the trees, hoarsely calling: "Hold up, fellows; that nifty Micky O'Toole is down there swimmin'. Let's teach him and his gang to stay where they belong, at the other end of the town."

Arming themselves with pine-cones and sticks and clods of earth, the party, at a signal from Bill, swept down the bank like an avalanche and discharged their missiles as one man at the unoffending Micky. The suddenness of the onslaught staggered Micky, but he quickly recovered himself and hurriedly made for the opposite shore, where, from the shelter of a tree, he answered their screams of laughter with words of defiance. Soon he disappeared, with a final taunt for any fellow to come over if he wanted a licking.

The next minute all were disporting themselves in the water, having a



They Were Having a Jolly Good Time.

jolly good time, if one might judge from the roars of merriment that arose on every side.

All at once a sharp cry of pain rang out, followed by a sliding and rattling and scuffling as something crashed down the steep bank just by the bend. "Whistling fishes!" exclaimed Pete Hamilton, as he arrived on the scene, "if it ain't Jim Warner—and something's wrong with his arm, too!"

He was right. Jim had slipped at the top of the slope, had fallen heavily on his arm, and then rolled down the bank.

When Captain Dunsmore mustered his men on the ballground the following day any one could see with half an eye that the Boyceville team had lost all hope, although still prepared to fight their hardest. But Will Brant couldn't pitch worth a cent and he was the best they had.

The game was just about ready to begin when Captain Jack felt somebody tap him on the shoulder. Looking around he saw Micky O'Toole, his freckled face adorned with a broad, friendly grin.

"Say," he said, "I hear you fellows are hard up for a pitcher. I can pitch a little myself, and if I can help you out—why, I'm willin'."

"You're a trump, Micky!" cried Jack, shaking him heartily by the hand. "It's downright splendid of you after the way the fellows treated you yesterday."

As Micky had modestly suggested, he could pitch a little—indeed, it was said that he was a shade better than Jim Warner, the star.

Boyceville, of course, won the game, and you may rest assured that Micky went swimming in the Old Swimming Hole whenever he pleased thereafter. —Los Angeles Times.

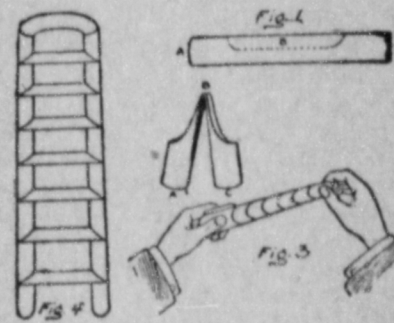
CONUNDRUMS.

Why cannot a butcher be an honest man? Because he steals his knives. What is the difference between a soldier and a bomb shell? One goes to war and the other goes to pieces.

What letter is most useful to a deaf woman? A, because it makes "her" "hear." —Detroit Free Press.

THE MAGIC LADDER.

Have you seen a "strong man" do tricks? Here is a trick you can do on a small scale which will make a very pretty little paper ladder. Take a strip of paper about 24 inches long by six wide. Roll it loosely, but evenly, so that your thumb (if you are a little chap) or your forefinger (if you are a grown-up) will slip easily into the roll. Press the roll flat and with sharp scissors cut out a piece as marked by dotted lines, which will make the roll look boat-shaped. Then press the center of the bottom of the little boat below B up and A and C down, and make a sharp crease at B, as in figure



How It Is Made.

2. Then, holding the ends A and C lightly in the left hand, grasp one fold of the paper at B out of the broken roll and keep on pulling (see figure 3) gently and firmly until the ladder is complete. The sides of the ladder should be even, says Good Literature, so that it may be shut up again, like a telescope. A little practice will make perfect in this and amuse little people and big.

The "strong man" does this with an enormous roll of paper which he tears with his fingers, instead of using scissors.

CAN YOU DO IT?

How to Pierce a Nickel with a Needle.

To pierce a nickel with a needle, especially if the needle be a very fine one, seems a difficult, if not an insoluble, problem. It is, nevertheless, a very simple feat. To succeed, insert a needle in a cork, so that the point be just apparent, and, if the needle project at the other end, snap off the remainder of it with a pair of shears.

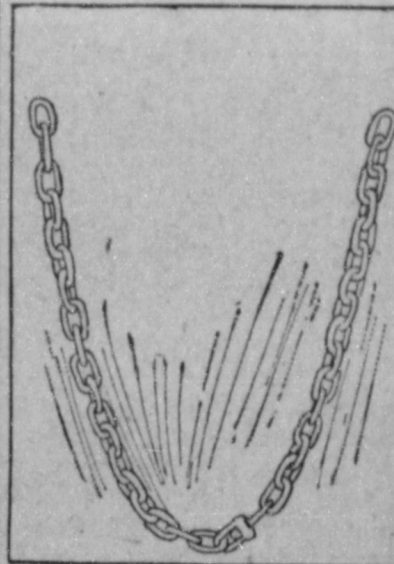
Now place your nickel on a couple of wooden blocks, as in the illustration, and strike a sharp blow with a heavy hammer on the prepared cork that you have placed above it; or it will do if the nickel is simply laid upon a single block of soft wood.

The needle, being unable to bend either way, thanks to the friendly support of the cork, is forced to go one way, and will pierce the nickel, or even a quarter, with the greatest ease; for, as we know, the steel of the needle is harder than the bronze or the silver of the coin.—Magical Experiments.

CUT WITH A PENKNIFE.

Chain Carved Out of a Solid Piece of Oak.

The chain shown in the accompanying photograph represents a prodigious example of industry and skill, having been cut out of a solid piece of oak by a Suffolk, England, man some 60 years ago, the only tool used being



The Wooden Chain.

an ordinary pocketknife. Measuring about three and one-half feet in length, the chain itself contains 35 links, with a swivel in the center, which latter must have been the most difficult part of the carver's handiwork. In spite of this, however, the whole was completed without a flaw or join, and it is probable that this is the longest piece of carved chain-work of its kind extant.

None Lost.

Sand Bar ferry, near Augusta, Ga., is a flatboat affair, frail and rickety. Two timid ladies, hesitating to cross, plied the negro boatman with questions about it, says Youth's Companion.

"And are you perfectly sure no one has ever been lost here?" they demanded.

"No, missus," replied the ferryman. "No one ain't ever been los' here. Marsa Jake Bristow done got spilt out and drowned last week, but dey found 'im again nex' day. We ain't never los' nobody, no, ma'am."

Uncle Jack—I suppose you ride on your donkey when you want to? Johnny—Oh, no! I ride when the donkey wants me to.



It Pays to Paint

There is nothing that adds to the selling value or the renting value of a house like good paint—there is nothing that makes home more home-like than good paint.

It pays to paint. The better the paint, the better it pays.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT

FOR PAINTING BUILDINGS OUTSIDE AND INSIDE

pays in the beginning because it goes so far—pays in the end because it lasts so long, and looks so well, as long as it lasts. There is no paint like it for beauty and durability, for economy and satisfaction.

SEE US FOR COLOR CARDS

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Take Notice

Next Sunday is observed in many churches thruout the country as "Stainless Flag Sunday," and at the Union Church Dr. Thomson will preach on "The Relation of the Government to the Liquor Traffic."

The Conversation Club will meet this week Friday at Dr. Thomson's house. The subject for discussion is Forest Preserves and by special request, the leader is Mr. Will Flanery, who is managing the local experiment station of the United States Forestry Department.

In order to accommodate those who thru the summer cannot come to the College Library on evenings during the week, it will be open at night from 6:30 to 8 o'clock on Wednesdays and Saturdays and Sunday evenings from 1:30 to 4:00 until further notice. On Sundays the Library is open only for reading and not for the drawing of books.

Miss Eva Duncan of Winchester is spending her vacation in Berea. While here she will be the guest of her sisters, Laura, Lou and Ethel Duncan of Prospect street.

Mr. R. Harris, formerly of the firm of Harris, Rhodus & Company has purchased Mr. Jerry Richardson's stock of goods and will continue in that business in the same location, next to the Central Hotel on Main street.

Mr. G. M. Green is occupying the store on the corner of Main and Center streets recently occupied by Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Mr. Mark Spink and wife, who have been attending the Kentucky Press Association at Irvine, returned home Thursday.

L. A. Pettis, who has been in S. E. Welch's drug store for several years, has accepted a position at Somerset, Ky.

If you expect to build, you will save time and money by seeing me. Jas. M. Early, Jr., Berea, Ky. Practical Draftsman.

Houses and Gardens for Rent. Call on G. D. Holliday at the Berea Bank and Trust Company.

Is It Your Own Hair?

Do you pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you do not know Ayer's Hair Vigor! Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! And we know you'll never be gray.

"I think that Ayer's Hair Vigor is the most wonderful hair grower that was ever made. I have used it for some time and I can truthfully say that I am greatly pleased with it. I cheerfully recommend it as a splendid preparation." — Miss V. Brock, Wayland, Mich.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's

SARSAPARILLA PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mr. and Mrs. Rigby send best wishes to all their Berea friends from 605 College Pl., Valparaiso, Ind., where they are spending their vacation.

Dr. Thomson, with an auburn load of College workers went to Farris-town, Sunday night.

Miss Cameron left on her vacation Tuesday morning.

Miss Morrow, together with Cleveland and Edith Frost, will leave for Yonkers, New York, Thursday of this week.

The delegates to the Y. M. C. A. Conference at Danville, Ky., returned Friday and report a most profitable time.

Mr. Howard Hudson and Mr. Carl Kirk left Berea Saturday for a month's trip thru the mountains.

Rev. C. S. Mason of Cincinnati, conducted the services at Narrow Gap Church, Sunday night.

Mrs. Dinsmore made a trip to Frankfort, Ky., last week, returning Saturday night.

Mr. Gilbert Combs writes of a very pleasant trip to Evansville, Indiana, where his summer work is to be. His address there is 321 Upper First street.

Berea Boys Win at Danville.

The Berea boys at the Danville conference who had so much success in baseball tied the score with the Congregational school at Williamsburg, at the field-day contest held last Thursday. Forty-eight points were made by each school. The highest score made by any of the other institutions represented was eleven points. Thomson won the hundred yard dash, Fellmy the half-mile and Combs the high jump, shot put and pole vault. In the mile relay, our boys had it all to themselves, for the others were so far behind they were forced to quit, without finishing the race.

Yaqui Village Wiped Out.

Guaymas, Mex., June 24.—Word has reached Col. Alberto, adjutant military chief, that troops of the national guard, under Francisco Cota, Wednesday attacked and wiped out a village of fifty Indians, north of Ortiz, in the Cerro de Las Lajas. Six Yaquis were killed, the troops escaping with one man wounded. A number of prisoners were taken and various supplies confiscated. It is understood all prisoners will be deported to Quintanarro, the Mexican territory in the extreme southern part of the republic.

Stab Follows False Play.

Hartford City, Ind., June 24.—Because he "reneged" in a seven-up game, George Lines, a Montpelier man, was stabbed in the face by John Vincent and because he wielded a knife Vincent was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill and was sent to the penitentiary for two to fourteen years. Now his wife is suing in the circuit court here for a divorce.

They Turned Him Down.

Washington, June 24.—Falling to secure any recognition at the hands of the state department, Senor Ugarte, representing the provisional government of President Davilla of Honduras, will seek an interview with President Roosevelt to explain conditions in Honduras and endeavor to obtain recognition as the minister to Washington.

Principal Grievances Removed.

Paris, June 24.—The wine growers situation in southern France is expected to assume a more peaceful phase this week, as the principal grievances of the wine growers will be removed by the clauses of the wine frauds bill which passed the chamber of deputies practically unanimously last week.

Horses were Rescued.

New York, June 24.—Fire destroyed stables 19 to 20 at the Metropolitan race track, Jamaica. A hundred or more horses were in the buildings when the blaze was discovered in the feed room of the Beverwyck stable. All were taken out without having suffered harm.

Production of Lumber.

Washington, June 24.—The census bureau announces the production of lumber in the United States in 1906 was 37,490,067,000 feet; lathes 3,802,220,000 and shingles 11,885,455,000. Of the lumber over 13,000,000 feet was made from yellow pine.

May's Internal Revenue.

Washington, June 24.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenues shows that for the month of May, 1907, the total receipts amounted to \$22,535,761, which is an increase over May, 1906, of \$2,039,078.

Her System.

"Maria, what on earth is the use of your telling the girl to be sure and wake you at 6 o'clock? She does it every morning, and you never get up at that time."

"John, I don't want you to interfere with my way of running the house. I know just what I am doing. When that girl calls me at 6 o'clock I know she's up, and that is what I want."—Chicago Tribune.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Tersley Told Information Concerning Matters of Current Interest to Kentuckians.

THE STATE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

Here Are Found Accurately Detailed the Happenings of the Largest Import Which Are Attracting Attention Throughout Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., June 24.—Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, chief of the Philippine constabulary of the United States army, has left here for Washington, where he will tender his formal resignation as head of the department, to take the position as head of the Yellowstone Park service.

Gen. Allen organized the Philippine constabulary, and has been in charge for seven years. He is a native of Bath County, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS

Augustus E. Willson Nominated for Governor Without Opposition.

Louisville, Ky., June 20.—After rumors of contests on the floor over the endorsement of a presidential candidate and the local option question, the Republicans of Kentucky in state convention last night selected Augustus E. Willson of Louisville as their candidate for governor and adopted their platform without a dissenting voice. The contest between the adherents of Vice President Fairbanks and Secretary of War Taft in committee was warm, but there was but one report, naming no candidate and merely expressing a preference for a candidate who would faithfully carry out President Roosevelt's policy.

The word came from the committee room that even this was opposed by Fairbanks men as calculated to create an inferential endorsement of Taft. Indeed, this was the manner in which it was generally received and vaunted by the Taft men.

W. H. Cox of Maysville, who, like Mr. Willson, had no opposition, was nominated for lieutenant governor. The remainder of the ticket follows: For auditor, S. P. James, Harrodsburg; treasurer, Chapman S. Farley, Paducah; attorney general, Judge James Breathitt, Hopkinsville; superintendent of public instruction, J. D. Crabbe, Ashland; secretary of state, Benjamin Bruner, Maysville; clerk of the court of appeals, N. A. Adams, London; commissioner of agriculture, N. T. Rankin, Jackson.

POOLROOM ON MISSISSIPPI

Plan to Operate on Barge Away From Law.

Memphis, Tenn., June 18.—Proprietors of the poolrooms at Hopefield, Ark., across the river, plan to circumvent the anti-racehorse gambling bills recently passed by Tennessee and Arkansas by establishing a floating poolroom on the order of the City of Traverse, which operates out of Chicago. It is now stated that the promoters will operate in a barge towed by the Charles H. Ordean, which will be anchored in the middle of the river. Weights, entries, jockeys and odds, followed by results, will be received by wire by a telephone company, which, it is said, will telephone them to the barge, cables being strung from the shore.

Charles C. Vogt's Suicide.

Louisville, Ky., June 20.—Charles C. Vogt, one of the resident managers of the American Tobacco company in Kentucky, vice-president of the German Insurance bank, an officer of the Seibach Hotel company and identified with many other enterprises, committed suicide here by shooting. Mr. Vogt's health began failing two years ago, following the death of his wife and although he has not been confined to his bed he has been unable to give his accustomed time to business matters. Mr. Vogt was one of the most prominent masons of the state. He was a Scottish Rite mason and has been commander of the Knights of Kadosh for thirty years.

Sappers Mutiny.

St. Petersburg, June 20.—The news of the dissolution of the douma resulted in mutinous acts among privates in a battalion of sappers at Kiev. Other battalions were summoned to quell the mutiny and the entire mutinous battalion were disbanded and arrested. One loyal officer was killed.

Ground to Pieces Under Wheels.

Kansas City, Mo., June 21.—John Callahan and Jesse Bagby, brakemen, both of Kansas City, were knocked from a freight train on the Kansas City Southern Air Line at Mount Washington, near here, and literally ground to pieces under the wheels.

Two Men Drowned in the Ohio.

Louisville, June 20.—John Miller and William Coon were drowned in the Ohio river while attempting to save logs broken loose by a sudden rise. Thirty-five rafts of logs and a score of shanty boats were swept away.

Three Trainmen Killed.

Florence, Colo., June 21.—The boiler of a Rio Grande locomotive blew up one mile east of Florence, killing engineer Thomas Ewing, fireman O'Brien and brakeman Doch, all of Pueblo.

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GROCERIES

GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED TO ANY PLACE IN TOWN

Golden Grain Patent Flour.
Best Granulated Sugar.
Best Canned Corn.

AGENT FOR **J. B. Richardson**

NAVEN LAUNDRY



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"LOOK for the LABEL"

Turn the inside pocket and look for "KANTBEBEAT," that's a clothing insurance policy. Its a mark of honesty and quality.

When you see "KANTBEBEAT" on a garment you know it is O. K.

Pockets braced inside, collars made right, shoulders built up properly and cloth shrunk before cutting

The makers stand behind every garment branded "KANTBEBEAT."

We claim this clothing is "superior to so-called tailor made."

WE are receiving a full line of SKREEMER SHOES for men at \$4.00; AMERICAN LADY SHOES for ladies at \$3.00 and \$3.50; SECURITY SHOES for boys and girls at prices to please. We invite you to visit us when thinking of that new pair of Oxfords and see our line. Yours respectfully,

HARRIS, RHODUS & CO.

FURNISHERS BERE, KY.

THE WEALTH OF A NATION

Depends on the Thrift of Its People, and the

NATIONAL BANK

Is the Natural and Safe Depository for That Wealth.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

THE

Berea National Bank

S. E. WELCH, President. J. L. GAY, Cashier.

If You Are Looking For Bargains

You must Not Pass This Store

A nice line of Dry Goods Ladies', Collars, Gloves, etc. at Bargain Prices.

In Men's Goods We have the best line of Dress and Work Shirts, Overalls, Gloves, Suspenders, Underwear, Half-hose, Hats, Collars, Ties, etc.

Also some Extra Values in

Suits

We sell Groceries, Tinware and Queensware and pay top prices for Produce.

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Moye's Cash Store,

Berea, Ky.

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A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

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MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



It is quite natural that the roofer should have high aspirations. He has learned that there is always room at the top.

An Ohio man has walked from New York to Zanesville in search of health. Anyhow, the defective rail didn't get him.

The name of the new heir to the Spanish throne has as many stories as a sky-scraper. It is to be hoped that he can live up to it.

The near-naturalists naturally do not like the president for showing them up. Near-naturalism is great graft in the magazines just now.

Fishermen observe with relief that the president has made no protest against misrepresentations as to the size and habits of their kind of game.

Frick is reported to have lost \$30,000,000 and 30 pounds. A pound for each departed million is not so much, but how light he would be now had he lost \$250,000,000!

The Chicago lady who told her husband that she hated him with "the hissing hate of hell" was apparently designed by nature for a headliner on one of the Chicago papers, says Boston Globe.

Alabama has five former governors still living. They are Rufus W. Cobb, elected in 1878 and 1880; Thomas G. Jones, elected in 1890 and 1892; William C. Coates, elected in 1894; Joseph F. Johnson, elected in 1896 and 1898, and William D. Jelks, who succeeded to the office on the death of William F. Stamford and was elected to a full term in 1902.

It isn't necessary for a person to go to Europe nowadays to get the name of being a globe-trotter. An enterprising New Yorker will for five dollars plaster your baggage with red, white and yellow labels of European hotels, steamship lines and railroads, each label bearing a date stamped on it that will defy detection from the genuine, says the Express-Gazette. The labels are sold in lots of 40 and include different itineraries. Each set, however, is sold at the same price, and the dealer, at whose little store can be purchased European novelties, is enjoying a large and increasing patronage.

Renewed interest in the preservation of the Alhambra has manifested itself in Spain. The governor of Granada has had building experts and influential citizens meet to discuss plans for preventing the palace from going into complete decay. The structure was begun in the thirteenth century, and has passed through various vicissitudes. When the French evacuated it in 1812, they blew up some of the towers to destroy its value as a fortress, and in 1821 it was damaged by an earthquake. Queen Isabella interested herself in it in 1862, and began the work of restoring it to its original condition so far as that could be ascertained.

According to the latest returns from the Chinese census, the empire has a population of fully 400,000,000 persons; enough, certainly, to have considerable influence on the future of the world if they all become enlightened. It is the possibility of depredation that lies in these hundreds of millions of Asiatics that keeps the military students of the world awake. European civilization must be preserved; and although the prospect of an Asiatic invasion of the western countries is remote, so conservative and sane an observer as Admiral Mahan has warned Europe of the peril of neglecting to prepare against it.

Man cannot live on medals alone. That is the reason that so many of the Carnegie badges of heroic distinction find their way into the shops where the three golden balls proclaim that there is money to lend on large or small collateral.

If the auto is going to put the horse out of business it ought to hurry up and put the horse out of suspense. At present the latter is rejoicing in the fact that he commands about \$40 more in the market right now than he ever did before.

Violation of the Laws and the Law's Delays

By ARTHUR WARREN.

Author, Journalist and Business Man, Boston.



WE are the most law-abiding, law-loving, self-respecting people in the world," said an orator the other day in New York.

If he read his morning paper, as he probably did, he must have seen in the column next to the report of his speech, an account of mob-law at the polo grounds in Gotham, after a baseball match. Ten thousand persons rushed upon the field to attack the umpires, who escaped violence only because of Pinkerton men. Pinkerton men, be it observed, "drew revolvers on the crowd," fired in the air and so attracted the attention and support of the city police outside the grounds.

This pleasing incident attracted but little comment, because it is not novel. One of the most temperate newspapers in New York said: "Experience has taught the umpires to expect this treatment whenever the home club loses a close game. The crowd was in no temper to accept decisions counter to its wishes, no matter what the merits of the case."

It does not appear that the orator was present on this charming occasion. It is not reported that the 10,000 ebullient persons, who comprised half the crowd of the day, were immigrants newly landed. Immigrants have no yearnings for baseball. It is barely possible, of course, that the noisy and violent gentlemen may be "assimilated" citizens, of the sort we hear so much about, but there are reasons for doubting this. Whoever they were, they would probably cheer oratory, and applaud a reform candidate, and chuckle contentedly at all references to "the American love of fair play," about which we also hear a great deal.

Are "we" more "law-abiding" than the English, the Scottish, the Irish, the French, the German, the Dane, the Swede, the Finn, aye, or the Japanese? More "self-respecting"?

Let not the tongues of orators beat the air to this vain purpose. Nor let us twiddle our thumbs around abstractions. The great bulk of our people share in common with the great bulk of all civilized peoples the "law-abiding" habit, the respect for law and for self. But, for all that, we do not share in common with aliens the habit of enforcing our laws in the quiet and ordinary course of the day's doings. We manufacture more laws than anybody else, and have very effectually manufactured some laws which skillfully prevent us from carrying out others. The right of appeal should be sacred, and sacredly guarded, but as commonly employed it is a trick to defeat justice. And it commonly happens that the greater the scoundrelism the greater is the delay in awarding its proper penalties. These things are not so because the people have so willed it. We love theory, and we love practice, but practice is more troublesome than theory. And above all, we dislike being reminded of these wee-bit truths; 'tis unneighborly—worse, 'tis unpatriotic.

What the Submarine Should Be

By SIMON LAKE.

Well-Known Marine Engineer and Inventor.

Recent experiments have proved the practicability of sending submarines of the non-diving type unseen through narrow, tortuous passages right up to the docks of fortified basins while lookouts were being maintained. The submarine may carry mines and plant them right under the guns of the most powerful forts or ships. The latest method of applying the sighting instrument makes it possible to run the vessel below the surface so that not a ripple is seen, even in smooth water. The sighting instrument, without changing the level and depths of the boat, may be extended above the surface and quickly withdrawn for the purpose of taking an observation. This may be accomplished in less than two seconds. It would probably not be necessary to expose the sighting instrument more than once or twice for a few seconds' duration while making a submerged attack.

The standard of requirements set up by the government in 1893 for guidance of submarine experiments was as follows: First, safety; second, facility and certainty of action when submerged; third, speed when submerged; fifth, endurance, both submerged and on the surface; sixth, offensive power; seventh, stability, and, eighth, visibility of object to be attacked.

There are official records of 24 accidents to submarine vessels, seven of which have been attended with fatal results—117 lives having been lost. In looking over the list of accidents it is plain that the greatest number of lives have been sacrificed by reason of four causes, and, taking these in the order of their fatal responsibility, we have: First, lack of longitudinal stability; second, carelessness; third, explosions, and fourth, collisions.

On looking over the list of accidents it will be seen that the lives of the crews of at least three French boats have probably been saved by the prompt release of their drop-keels; and it is said that the French have generally adopted this feature in all their modern under-water craft.

The Kind of Proposal That Wins

By FRANCES G. INGERSOLL.

A shallow sentimentalist would want "him" to go down upon his knees, if he ruined his last pair of trousers; tell her she is an "angel," even if her glass shows her squinted and freckled; and expect him to suggest a diet of honey and moonshine even if she knows there will be only a butterless crust.

If she be cold-blooded and calculating, any proposal less formal than a certified bank statement would be turned down.

But when a man really gets down to business, and is ready to take the plunge, he does not waste any time in stage setting or arranging spectacular adjuncts. That is, if he is a man filled with good red corpuscles after the original Adam, for whom there exists one Eve.

That's the kind real girls like; a fellow who mounts his steed and leaps the highest hedge in pursuit of his quarry; who cannot be "howled out" so often but that he will be up and again ready for another "try," who knows the girl he wants, and does not fritter away his ammunition on any feminine "decoys," who goes into the affair so well fortified on his one "special's" feminine requirements in a prospective husband that he leaves her no loophole for a negative to crawl through.

It is not because they haven't been proposed to that there are so many old maids; it's because there are so few men worth saying "yes" to.

TARIFF IS NULLIFIED

DISTANCE NO LONGER AN ELEMENT OF PROTECTION.

American Railroads Systematically Favor Foreign Producers by Delivering Goods to Interior Points Cheaper Than Our Own Domestic Manufacturers Can Ship Them.

Washington, June 4.—An opportunity is presented, through the medium of a case pending before the interstate commerce commission, for another test of the question whether, under the interstate commerce law, exporters of commodities from foreign countries shall have an advantage over domestic producers on rates of transportation from seaboard points to the interior of the United States. Attention has been called to the fact that under a decision by the United States supreme court, made some years ago, such advantage has been given foreign producers. There are intimations that the interstate commerce commission, as at present constituted, not only disagrees with the former supreme court decision, but also entertains the belief that abundant opportunity is presented in the existing law for protecting the interests of American producers, or, if that shall be impossible, to have the question differently decided if it shall again be presented to that court of last resort.

A question is again before the commission whether products sent into the United States from a foreign country shall be entitled to a lower through transportation rate from the foreign port of shipment through to an inland point of destination in this country than is granted American producers or consumers for a much shorter distance of carriage wholly within the United States. This case is brought by manufacturers of plate glass in Pittsburgh. They allege that in instances where they cite plate glass obtains a rate of transportation from Antwerp through to Cincinnati or Chicago, a distance of more than 5,000 miles, of 32 cents per 100 pounds, whereas a rate is charged from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, a distance of only 313 miles, of 26 cents per 100 pounds. A rate of 32 cents per 100 pounds is also made from Antwerp to points further into the interior of the United States, and also through Gulf ports to Chicago from Antwerp of 32 cents per 100 pounds, whereas the rate from Pittsburgh to Chicago is 30 cents per 100 pounds.

The question raised in this case by the American producers is whether they may be discriminated against by such rates on foreign plate glass laid down in the American markets.

As an economic question, it was brought out in this hearing that the plate glass industry of the United States originated in 1869, whereas it had been in existence in Europe for more than 200 years. Thirty years ago American plate glass production amounted to about 500,000 square feet, whereas the importations of plate glass at that time aggregated 5,800,000 square feet annually. This gave an annual consumption at that time of a little more than 6,000,000 square feet of plate glass in the United States. At this time the consumption of plate glass amounts to more than 21,000,000 square feet annually. In 1876, the price per square foot of plate glass averaged about \$2.50. Today the average is from 30 to 35 cents. The reduction in price has been in large part brought about by the development of the domestic plate glass industry. It was also shown that the cost of production of plate glass in this country is three-fold greater than it is in Europe.

Reciprocity with South America. The sound principle in reciprocity is that we shall offer a free market for things we do not produce in return for a free market in lands which have products different from ours; and southern America supplies the necessary conditions for this—Philadelphia North American.

Is not that precisely what we are now giving them? Can the North American name a single article which we do not ourselves produce that is not already on the free list? Our imports from all South America in 1906 amounted to \$140,422,876. Of this sum coffee and crude rubber made up fully three-quarters. We levy no tariff on either coffee or crude rubber. What, then, is to be the basis of reciprocity dickers with the South American republics? There is, practically, no basis, unless it be the willingness of those countries to give our exports a preference in return for our free admission of their coffee and rubber. We could, of course, establish a basis by placing a tariff on those non-competitive products; but that would violate a cardinal principle of protection. Protection tariffs competitive articles only. It would seem that South America is provided with the necessary conditions for sound reciprocity, but is not disposed to supply those conditions.

Investigation by Workingmen. British workingmen have always been assured by free trade orators that they were much better off than their German brethren, who were represented as being doomed by the protective tariff to live on black bread and horseflesh. Finally a deputation of workingmen was sent to investigate. They have returned and reported that under the tariff the German workmen are more prosperous and contented than ever before in the history of that country. The black bread is admitted, but it is brown instead of black, and it suits the German taste better than white bread.—Minneapolis Journal.

CHANCE TO SETTLE QUESTION.

Free Trade Platform This Year Would Shed Light on 1902.

After 12 years of unexampled prosperity under the Dingley law, which emphasizes in its schedules the policy of protection, a platform which should declare protection not only unlawful, but a snare, would "make mighty interesting reading," and give us a text for a stirring campaign.

And then the result might afford an answer to a question which has long engaged the politicians. What influence secured the Democratic triumph in 1892? Who killed Cock Robin that year? "I," said the free trader. "I did it with my little deliverance against protection," "Grover," said the ardent Clevelandite. "Mr. Cleveland did it with the force of his personality. He was the platform." "The Home-Steak strike," said the disgusted Republicans. "But for that Gen. Harrison would have had a walkover." And so the contention has continued to this day, and still continues.

Now, if it was the tariff plank in the Democratic platform which did the work then, why not ask history to repeat itself? Why not next year again challenge protection to another battle to the death? The protectionists would ask nothing better. They would rush to take up such a challenge, and then we should all enjoy the campaign hugely. The tariff would make a lovely issue, and especially in the light of what happened to the Democratic party after it carried the country in 1892 on a free trade platform.—Washington Star.

THE ORIGINAL BRAIN STORM.



Now that the railroad magnates have had time to sit down and think it over, they seem to agree that the country is to be congratulated upon the existence of conditions which prevented the recent flurry in Wall street from traveling far outside of the strictly speculative belt. Melville E. Ingalls, chairman of the board of directors of the Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, is quoted as saying on the twenty-second of March:

It is true, of course, that the country is going through a form of crisis which may turn out all right, or which may prove hurtful. But one thing should strike one forcibly; while stocks have shrunk billions you have heard of no failures or business catastrophes, have you? That would seem to indicate solidity and a substantial prosperity which will be hard to wreck.

Under normal conditions Mr. Ingalls is a strenuous friend of "tariff reform." But circumstances alter cases. We don't believe the gentleman was thinking much about ripping up the tariff during those two "Black Fridays" in which stock values went tumbling down at the rate of hundreds of millions a day. About that time, we venture to guess, Mr. Ingalls was mighty glad that tariff agitation and the dread of tariff changes did not occur in the tendency toward a destructive panic, and that tariff stability and business solidity produced a substantial prosperity that was hard to wreck.

Some Other Tariff. We are told by the Boston Advertiser that the Republican party in Massachusetts is "led by Republicans who are as strong protectionists as any stand-pat leader at Washington, but who are not so possessed of a fetish that they must consider it politically as a crime to alter a tariff which has outlived its best period of usefulness."

What tariff is it that "has outlived its best period of usefulness?" If we thought that the Advertiser could by any possibility mean the Dingley tariff, which has proved and is still proving itself to be by far the greatest prosperity producer among all the tariffs known to history, we should greatly doubt that sort of stand-patism. It must be that the Advertiser means some other tariff.

Well Said. "Everyone who favors reciprocity or the lowering of any particular duty is headed in the direction which leads to free trade."

That is the truth. It was not a protectionist who said it, though every well grounded protectionist knows it to be true. It was said by Harvey N. Shepard, who presided at the annual dinner of the American Free Trade league in Boston on the 30th of last month. Boston was the best possible place to say it in. In no part of the country are there so many persons who, without knowing it, are headed in the direction of free trade. Thanks, Mr. Shepard, for saying the right thing at the right time and in the right place.



SCIENCE VS. LIQUOR.

The Former Placing the Latter in Disreputable Light.

An interesting address by Dr. E. O. Taylor, of Boston, delivered before the recent Anti-Saloon League convention, held at St. Louis, Mo., gives the keynote for American temperance reform. Dr. Taylor spoke on the subject: "Science versus Liquor," and said in part:

"According to conservative estimate, 180,000 people are destroyed every year in this country, directly or indirectly, for lack of very little and very simple knowledge touching the nature of alcohol and its principal effects upon the living human body."

"We have temperance sentiment enough in this country, such as it is. The brewer, distiller, drinker and drunkard all alike believe in temperance, none of them believe in intemperance, and that is temperance sentiment. The trouble is that it is not intelligent, up-to-date, or scientific sentiment."

"The question with scientific men is not distinctively one of beer or whisky, but the question of alcohol, wherever alcohol may be found. What is this thing we call alcohol? Is it good or bad in its nature? Does its character, not its abuse, so-called, adequately account for the badness of its fruitage? Let me refer to a notable fact. In Europe they have an international temperance congress. It started out a few years ago to discuss the abuse of beer and whisky—how to dispose of such abuse. Quite recently that congress changed its name to the International Anti-Alcohol congress, which is now discussing the inherent badness of alcohol—how to dispose of its use for beverage purposes."

"Just as long as the people—the masses—consider liquor as good in its nature and its abuse only bad, will they go on drinking it in spite of any restriction you may advise, and just so long will voters and legislators go on temporizing with the traffic legislatively. I would not have a whit less of prohibitory legislation, but a thousand fold more of fundamental educational work by which to sustain such legislation."

"Dr. Hadley, president of Yale university, recently said: 'As soon as the common people get into their possession the principal facts touching the nature of alcohol, they will drive every saloon out of the country.' To impart that necessary knowledge is consequently the first duty of the hour—not the last. But such a process implies education—scientific education, and that of a majority of voters. Such education is only possible ultimately through the medium of the public school system where scientific instruction can be adequately given, and where the majority of the future voters are to be found."

"The inexorable logic of Dr. Hadley's statement, then is that the faithful, systematic, progressive, scientific teaching concerning the nature and consequent effects of alcohol, beginning with the primary grades and continuing through the habit forming period of the intermediate to the high school, is essential to the ultimate and permanent overthrow of the drink habit and traffic in this country."

A New German Temperance Feature.

In Berlin, Germany, a system of hand-carts has recently been established in the streets in the interests of temperance. These carts supply, in scrupulously acceptable manner, milk, tea, coffee, mineral drinks and light eatables at very low prices. An especially good business is done in the neighborhood of cab-stands, railway-stations and factories, and as a means of combating alcohol the carts are found to be most successful.

Temperance Posters in Denmark.

A number of Danish physicians have recently become alarmed at the gravity of the drink evil in their land, and have adopted the British method of temperance campaign in causing large posters to be placed in all railway stations throughout the country proclaiming alcohol as a stupefying and dangerous poison, and the cause of most of the insanity and crimes in Denmark.

Swiss Against Absinthe.

The Swiss government has been asked by 168,341 persons to suppress the manufacture and sale of absinthe in that country. That subtle green spirit is held responsible for much human wretchedness wherever it is freely used, so this wholesale prohibition is to be submitted to a vote of the whole Swiss people.

The Foe of Labor.

"The foe of labor is not capital but ignorance and vice. In the whole English-speaking world, at least, its worst enemy is drink. More than a combination of all the employers, the saloon has the power to impoverish and degrade the workingmen."—Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Essay on "Labor and Capital."

Prosperity and Prohibition.

Mayor Waterhouse of Pasadena, Cal., thus sums up the results of prohibition in that noted Pacific coast city: "No license has caused more people to make their home in Pasadena than any other one thing."

HORTICULTURE



THE APPLE APHIS.

Approved Remedies for Spring and Summer Treatment.

The presence of aphids is indicated by the curled, distorted condition of the more terminal leaves, and if a plant showing these symptoms be closely examined small oval or pear shaped soft bodied aphids, greenish or pink in color, according to species, will be found on the undersurface of the leaves along the tender stem or



Aphis Mali.

(Terminal shoot of apple infested with the apple aphid—Aphis mali—showing condition of leaves.)

elsewhere, often practically covering these parts. See cut.

A. L. Quintance further says in regard to spring and summer treatment that effective work in controlling these insects may be done in the spring just after they have hatched from eggs and have collected on the expanding foliage. Trees seen to be badly infested at this time should be thoroughly sprayed, taking pains to wet as completely as possible all parts of the leaves, twigs and branches. However thoroughly the work may be done, some of the lice are almost sure to escape destruction owing to the difficulty of forcing the spray between the upfolding leaves, more or less covered with hairs, where some of the insects will have penetrated. A subsequent treatment in the course of a week should be made, especially if the first application is seen to have been unsatisfactory.

After the foliage is well out and more or less distorted from the presence of the aphids effective spraying is quite difficult, since many of the insects on the lower surface of the curled leaves will not be hit by the spray. Repeated applications must be made, therefore, as necessary to keep the insects under control. It will often be found practicable to bend over and immerse the terminal shoots of badly infested young trees in a bucket of this spray solution, and this treatment will be very effective. For spraying after the trees are in foliage a strong tobacco decoction, 15 or 20 per cent, kerosene emulsion, 15 per cent, crude petroleum emulsion or whale oil soap at the rate of one pound for each four gallons of water are approved remedies. Since aphids secure their food by sucking up sap from within the plant, none of the arsenical poisons would be effective.

IMPORTANCE OF UNIFORMITY.

Prof. L. C. Corbett, of Department of Agriculture, on Fruit Shipment.

The fact that the eastern fruit growers and truck growers are not as well organized as are the western and more distant producers is very largely due to the fact that they have the advantage of lower express rates and that the merchants will handle their goods in small consignments. By this method of small individual shipments, the product upon the market is less uniform in character, both as regards grade and method and type of package, than is the case when the product is marketed through the exchange and in carload lots. In order to handle carload shipments successfully, vegetables must be uniform in character and size and the product well graded. These are advantages which have been learned by distant shippers and which have, in a great measure, been forced upon them by the necessity of shipping in carload lots.

Use of Black Walnut.

Much has been said as to the vast possibilities of commercial black walnut culture, but the profits from such projects often have been prospective rather than real. The fact remains, however, that the black walnut is a most valuable tree, and possesses many characteristics which commend it for general planting. For roadside planting it is often a desirable tree, but its habit of coming into full leaf late and dropping its leaves early, and by the fact that in the east it is often disfigured by the fall web worm. As a forest tree in commercial plantations its use is to be encouraged wherever conditions of soil and site are adapted to its needs.—United States Bureau of Forestry.

FIGHTING PESTS.

A Word of Explanation About Fungicides and Insecticides.

There are two general classes of insecticides, says a communication from the Oklahoma station. The first class of mixtures contains some poisonous substance that kills the insects when it is eaten with the foliage or fruit on which it is lodged. Paris green, London purple, and white hellebore are the poisonous materials most commonly used in these mixtures. These mixtures are effective in destroying only those insects that eat the foliage or fruit of the plants, and are harmless to the insects that suck the juice of the plant.

The other class of insecticides kills the insect by coming in contact with the body. Kerosene emulsion, whale oil soap, and pyrethrum powder are the most common materials used in these mixtures. Mixtures of this class are used chiefly to destroy those insects that suck the juice of the plant and cannot be destroyed with poisons. The poisonous insecticides may be mixed with fungicides and applied all in one spraying, but other insecticides must be applied separately.

The fungicides and insecticides, if properly prepared and applied, have no effect upon the plants. If the mixtures are not properly prepared and applied they do not form the desired protection to the plants and may damage the foliage and fruit. There is never enough poison on the well-sprayed fruits and plants to alter their value for food. Most fruits are pared before eating and all sediment of the spraying material removed. In the case of fruits that are not pared before eating, as grapes, a person would have to eat from 300 to 500 pounds to get a small dose of poison. It will always injure the sale of such fruits, however, if there are any signs of a spraying material on them when placed on the market.

AN ORCHARDIST'S OPINION.

The Grass Method of Orcharding Good Under Some Conditions.

A good deal of discussion is going on about the grass mulch method of orcharding. I believe it is all right under some conditions, but though it is successfully practiced on our farm, I do not like to advocate the method in public. Most farmers have too much grass already with their trees for their own or their owner's good, writes George C. Hill, in Farmers' Review; the trees are sod-bound, stunted, starved, drought sick, unproductive. I am acquainted with one productive orchard in Wisconsin that is in grass. It contains about 100 trees, many of them 20 years old. About one-third of the number are famous. The orchard was in cultivation 12 or 15 years. The trees were headed low and cultivation became difficult. Then it was seeded to clover. After some years June grass took possession of the ground. The grass mulch method would cut the grass and pile it under the trees to keep the soil moist and make fertility. Our practice is to take up one crop of grass and top dress liberally with stable manure. No pasturing is allowed. The second crop of grass makes a cover crop for winter protection. Any small trees liable to be girdled are banked with earth or coal ashes. The low habit of the trees makes it too shady under the branches for grass to flourish. The tough sod is not found there. Fruit that falls to the ground meets a clean, comfortable reception. The trees have been longer lived than those planted on neighboring farms with different treatment. No trees were lost or apparently injured during the destructive winter of 1898 and 1899.

SIMPLE TEST FOR SMALL SEEDS.

Gravity Method Which Will Give Very Satisfactory Results.

The gravity method of seed separation here illustrated is the old-time practice of "brining" wheat, barley,



Seed Separation.

oats, etc., before sowing, but applied to seeds of much smaller size, such as tomato and eggplant seeds. As used at the New Jersey experiment station, the bottle at A in the cut contains pure water, upon which many seeds are seen as floating and a larger number at the bottom. These light, floating seeds are to be rejected. In the bottle at B is a 20 per cent. solution of common salt (a very thin sirup would have done as well), in which eggplant seeds that sank in pure water were placed, with the result that many remain at the top and thereby may be easily separated and thrown away.

Spraying for rust on the Kieffer pear should be continued to the latter part of July.

God Feeds Israel in the Wilderness

Sunday School Lesson for July 7, 1907
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Exodus 16:1-15. Memory verse, 4.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"I am the living bread which came down from heaven."—John 6:51.

Time.—According to the common chronology the crossing of the Red Sea was about the first of April, B. C. 1491. Professor Beecher regards this early date as probably the correct one, "near the beginning of the fifteenth century, B. C." Many scholars regard the date as about 1300 B. C., and some as late as 1200 B. C. There is great uncertainty as to the exact time. This lesson belongs about a month after the last regular lesson.

PLACE.—The northern part of the Wilderness of Sin, a long plain bordering the Gulf of Suez on the east.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

Six hundred thousand men, besides children and a mixed multitude, had escaped from Egypt and its slavery, crossed the Red sea, and were now beginning their journey to Palestine. It took them 40 years, although it could as easily have been accomplished in 40 weeks.

Three routes were possible (1) The Philistia road, the northern road, around the Mediterranean. This they avoided, because it would lead them through the warlike tribe of Palestine. (2) The "Way of Shur," directly east. They rejected this, because it traversed the worst of the desert. (3) Therefore they were guided to take the lower road running southeasterly along the eastern shore of the Red sea.

V. 3. "Would to God we had died in the land of Egypt," like the first born of the Egyptians. The contrast as to fertility between the wilderness and Egypt was very great. But they forgot their sufferings from slavery there, and the wonderful deliverances from God. They did not appreciate their freedom, their spiritual training and privileges, and all that would lead to a higher life.

Note (1) that they might have been sure that God would provide them with food. Would he have done such wonders on the field of Zoan and at the Red sea, if he meant them to die in the wilderness? They only needed to look up to God and on what he had done to strengthen their faith. They were like Christian in Doubting Castle, who forgot that he had in his bosom the key of deliverance.

"A friend of mine was once wandering in a thick fog. He could not see a step behind or before, and his soul was filled with gloomy thoughts. Of a sudden he looked upward, and lo! the sky was visible, full of stars. He was walking through a thick fog that reached only a few feet above his head. So in all our troubles; we have only to look up, and we can see God's kindness through them."—Amos R. Wells.

Note (2) God was only waiting till they had learned their lesson of faith. They put material comfort before spiritual life. God's way was to have them seek first the character which would prepare them for their Promised Land.

V. 12. "At even ye shall eat flesh, the flesh of (v. 13) quails which came up from the Arabian gulf of the Red sea, across which they fly in the spring in great numbers, and are often so fatigued after their passage, and fly so low, as to become an easy prey wherever they alight."—Bush. "I have myself found the ground in Algeria, in the month of April, covered with quails for an extent of many acres at daybreak, where on the preceding afternoon there had not been one."—Tristram. "The quails, as appears by the subsequent narrative, were supplied, not regularly, but only on rare occasions; in fact (so far as appears), only here in the wilderness of Sin, and at Kibroth-Hattaavah, in the wilderness of Paran (Num. 11:31-34).

The gift of the quails came through natural means, like most of their food and ours. All our daily food is the gift of God, however much we may work for it ourselves. It forever points us to God and claims our thanks.

This kind of miracle, we believe, our Father is constantly working for his children. God has made nature like a vast machine, and gone away and left it. He lives in all his works—the sun, rain, wind, the very birds of the air, and continually uses nature to bless those who honor him.

V. 15. "They said one to another, What is it?" R. V. "Manna is said to owe its name to this question, 'Man hu?' 'What is it?'"—Prof. McAllister, in Hastings' Bible Dictionary.

What was the manna? It was (v. 31) "like coriander seed, white; and the taste of it was like wafers made with honey." "The taste of it (Num. 11:8) was as the taste of fresh oil." It was ground in mills, beaten in mortars, seethed in pots, and used to make cakes. It fell with the dew. In Psa. 78:24, 25 it is called "the corn of heaven," "the bread of the mighty," and it sustained the Israelites through much toil, but it did not pamper their senses.

Symbol of the True Bread of Heaven. It is impossible now to read this narrative without connecting it with the Saviour's discourse to the Jews (John 6:27-58), and we should make the same use of it in teaching the Jews. We all are in the wilderness. We all need bread from heaven. Our souls all have hunger and thirst. No one truly lives whose body feeds but whose soul starves. And Jesus is the true Bread from heaven. This manna was designed, like the blazing serpent to prefigure and prophesy the coming of the Christ.

SHOTS FIRED IN BROWNSVILLE

DID NOT COME FROM NEGROES SAY THE INVESTIGATORS.

Indisputable Proof is Claimed By Them—Probe Was Conducted at Risk of Their Lives.

Little Rock, Ark., June 18.—Kill christ Stewart and Napoleon B. Marshall, respectively of New York and Washington, D. C., commissioners of the Constitution League of the United States and attorneys for the negro soldiers discharged because of the Brownsville affray, passed through the city, en route to Washington from Brownsville and Matamoros, Mexico, where they have been for two weeks working up new evidence of the "shooting up" of Brownsville. In a long statement in reference to the case of the negro soldiers they said:

"We have obtained evidence at the risk of our lives, for we had to go into Brownsville in the guise of brackemen, and when we were discovered escaped with difficulty to Mexico. Even after we had crossed into Matamoros threats were made against our lives. We have secured indisputable evidence that the shooting-up of Brownsville was not done by the negro soldiers.

We have five new witnesses, one an eye witness to the fact that the disturbers were men dressed like soldiers. We know some evidence that can not be contradicted, also, that the shooting was not done by the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry.

"A citizen of Brownsville came over to our hotel in Matamoros and warned us of a plot against us, which compelled us to detour and return via Monterey. The shooting up of Brownsville originated in the conception of a conspiracy intended to do a little shooting to scare the soldiers and lay the blame upon them. It finally degenerated into paying off some feuds and old scores, and if you investigate the houses shot into you will find them all of one faction.

"Witnesses at Brownsville have consented to tell the truth concerning the affair, which will convince even the president that his action was unwarranted."

WITHOUT BAIL

Husband and Wife Are Held Charged With Murder.

Raleigh, N. C., June 18.—It almost took the breath of this town when the coroner's jury rendered a verdict charging Dr. D. S. Rowland and his wife with the murder of Charles R. Strangle, late husband of Mrs. Rowland. Strange died two months ago under circumstances indicating poisoning, but an examination of his stomach failed to detect the presence of poisons. After hearing evidence of criminal relations between Dr. Rowland and Mrs. Strangle in the testimony of her husband the jury said the death of Strangle was caused by Rowland, his wife being an accessory thereto. Both are held without bail.

FIVE DEATHS

Resulted From the Sudden Rise in Temperature in New York.

New York, June 18.—New York sized Monday. Midday found it so hot that the sweltering multitude yelled for a dash of the wintry winds which swept the city up to Saturday. Five deaths and several prostrations, due to the decided change, were reported. Street thermometers indicated a temperature as high as 90, and at 9 o'clock Monday night it was 80. A lively breeze later brought relief.

Fair Ground Nearly Wrecked.

New Ulm, Minn., June 18.—A severe storm in the nature of a tornado did much damage in this city and vicinity. The Brown County Agricultural society suffered the greatest loss. Its exposition building was entirely demolished, the grand stand was unroofed, the reservoir wrecked and numerous other buildings badly damaged. So far as known no lives have been lost.

She Gave Up \$20,000.

Paris, June 18.—A woman giving the name of Mrs. Blackson, and described as the wife of the proprietor of the largest hotels in New York, made the acquaintance in Paris of a person named Portel, who, she claims, obtained \$20,000 from her on false pretexts. The public prosecutor will open an inquiry into the matter. Mrs. Blackson says she is separated from her husband.

Accept Arbitration.

Chicago, June 18.—The packing house teamsters accepted the offer of arbitration made by the packers and the men will remain at work until the board of arbitration has been selected and done its work.

Automobiles Burn.

Boston, June 18.—A fire, which for a time threatened Boston's automobile district, consumed 40 automobiles and caused a loss estimated at \$100,000.

Eight Men Hurt.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 18.—Eight men were hurt by the partial falling of a bridge under construction on the Stevenson extension of the Southern system. The structure was to span Battle creek, near South Pittsburg, Tenn.

Enlarging Army Post.

Honolulu, June 18.—Orders have been received here from the quarter master general's office at Washington to double the capacity of the army post near Honolulu and to build a general storehouse with offices in this city.

1855

Berea College

1906-7

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TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade, (fractions and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

Living Expenses are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

School Fees are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

Payment must be in advance, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the month. Installments are as follows:

For Winter Term (12 weeks)—First day, \$17.00 (besides \$1 deposit); 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; total, \$29. If paid all in advance, \$28.

For Spring Term (10 weeks)—First day, \$14.40; 28th day, \$5.40; 56th day, \$2.70; total, \$22.50. If paid all in advance, \$22.00.

The two terms together, paid for in advance, at a reduction of \$2.50, making only \$49.00.

Longer Winter Term, (16 weeks)—First day, \$20.60; 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; 84th day, \$5.40; total, \$38.00. If paid all in advance, \$37.00.

Refunding. Students excused to leave before end of term receive back all they have advanced on board and room, except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week, and a fee of fifty cents is charged for leaving the boarding hall and fifty cents for leaving a room in term time. There is no refunding of incidental fee.

It Pays to Stay. When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for One Dollar!

That brings in subscriptions all the time. See full premium list on page 7.

THE HOME

Useful Items from "Home and Farm."

Chloride of Lime.—If used freely will keep away flies. Sprinkle it over any damp, shaded corners in the yard, in the cellar, chicken house and yard. If you live in the country sprinkle it about the barn heaps, closets, where you empty slops, in garbage and slop buckets. Use in closet bowls. In addition to all this every one knows it is a disinfectant and gives everything a clean, sweet smell. Chickens do not eat it and it is cheap. Begin early its use before the flies have arrived.

Hot Ham Loaf.—Boil a two and a half or three pound ham shank until tender. Strain the liquor and use it for cooking cabbage or other greens. Cut the ham from the bone and mince it fine. Add ten table-spoonfuls of cracker crumbs, one beaten egg, one cupful of sweet milk, one tablespoon of soft butter, and a dash of pepper. Knead into a loaf. Pour a cupful of hot water around it and bake one hour, basting with melted butter. Serve hot with horseradish sauce.

How to Cure Warts on the Hand.—Get from your druggist a small bottle of sulphuric acid. Sharpen the end of a match that has been burnt, or use a toothpick. Dip this into the acid, and then put on the wart. Be careful not to get any on the hand, as it will take the skin off. Do this two or three days in succession, when the core of the wart will come out. It will make a sore place, but that will soon heal if you keep it greased and are careful to keep it perfectly clean.

THE SCHOOL

Problems of the District School.

By Prof. Dismore.

Part 3.—Practical Teaching.

6. Reviewing. Since all knowledge in order to be useful must be properly classified, tagged and put where it belongs, that is with other knowledge of like kind, it follows that every lesson must be linked with those that have gone before. That is, the principles and facts previously learned must be brought before the mind so that the new may be seen in its relation to the old. For this if for no other reason there should in every lesson be some review of yesterday's work and frequently of the whole subject so far as it has progressed. But there are other reasons for reviewing.

Whether the subject be arithmetic, grammar, geography, history or what not, the assignment of daily lessons tends to chop it up into separate bits. When it is completed it should be in the mind as one connected whole and this cannot be unless we attend to the daily reviews. Some member of the class should be called upon to state in a few words the principal features of the last lesson. If the lesson is upon a topic that has been running for some time, as the Verb in grammar, or an Epoch in history, or a Continent in geography, let some one give the principal heads from the beginning up to the present lesson. This will preserve the unity of the subject which is important.

Again, review is necessary in order to ascertain the degree of proficiency attained by the class. Each member should have his turn for individual testing. If this is done as it should be there will be no occasion for going over this particular book or subject again. As a rule it is poor economy to spend days, or as often happens weeks, in going over a series of lessons a second time. All the freshness, which is the main stimulus to effort, is gone. Besides if the pupils know they are to have a second trial they are likely to slight their work, thinking they will get it in review and thus fall into slovenly habits. It is often wise to study a given subject a second or even a third time but it should always be a different treatment introducing new and more difficult features.

Written reviews should not be omitted nor neglected. From the Fourth Reader class upward written tests should be given for every ten lessons. By this plan a leading or test question can be asked on each lesson.

The advantages to be gained will amply repay the time and trouble. It enables the teacher to measure more accurately than he otherwise can the distinctness and thoroughness of the pupils' knowledge; it causes him to look for the most searching questions and to state them clearly and concisely; knowing that these questions are coming his instruction will be sharper in seeing that difficult points are made clear; the questions will serve as nails to fasten thoughts and principles in the minds of the pupils; the wise questions of the teacher will assist the pupils in forming right judgments as to the chief points in the lessons.

On the part of the pupils the knowledge that an examination is coming will cause them to take a deeper interest in their work, to make sure of their grasp of every subject; it is a relief from the monotony of the daily routine; it furnishes a key for the pupils to their own standing in the light of the teacher's questions, the things that he considers important; it shows the amount gained in the last ten lessons whether much or little and is a spur to greater effort if the amount seems small; almost invariably pupils look up the questions they have failed to answer and thereby make important gains.

In addition to all these, written tests give strength to both teacher and pupils; it puts them on an understanding and furnishes a basis for going over again in the light of their failures the difficult parts of the lessons. Lastly for the clear, accurate and concise expression of thought there is nothing that will take the place of writing. Too little of it is done in the schools. Unless pupils have frequent practice they dread written examinations and from fright and nervousness often fail to do themselves justice, but when given frequently and regularly they are looked forward to with pleasure and eagerness. Such has been the writer's experience.

(Continued Next Week.)

THE FARM

How to Tell if Milk is Good.

Dairy Dots.—The inhabitants of the Island of Jersey, from whence came the celebrated Jersey cattle, have a very simple way of testing milk to tell pure from impure. They simply boil the milk in an enameled sauce pan. If it boils without curdling it is said to be fit for use. If it curdles before it begins to boil, they consider it impure, and it is not used as food by the people or their most valuable calves.

The cause of curdling is said to be filth, acidity, age and contamination. If the milk has been kept in vessels in a room where there is a great deal of dirt, or if it contains a little dirt that came from the hands of the milker or from the udder of the cow at milking time, it will curdle when it is being boiled. If it has been kept in a room where the temperature has been too high, the milk becomes "tainted" and will curdle when boiled. If it has stood a long time even in a temperature which is low enough to hinder it from becoming sour, it will slightly curdle when boiled. Milk coming from diseased udders or from cows that have just freshened will also curdle before it will boil. The test is a very simple one and should be employed by every housekeeper.

The most economical food is that which gives the best results. Fodder which was left in the field last fall will not compare favorably with that which was protected in the barn. The value of the food depends upon its care and preparation, and economy is practiced by judicious management of the stock and the feeding of food that has not lost its nutritive qualities by exposure. Even straw may be made valuable by good care, and especially if fed in connection with concentrated food.

A good cow is one, irrespective of breed, that pays her owner a net profit. The cow that produces a profit can not always be distinguished from one that does not, by external appearance. Signs of good cows many times fail. Looks in a cow, at least, are sometimes deceiving. The value of a cow is not told simply by the amount of milk she gives for a given period, or the richness of that milk. We must know the cost of keeping as well as the production of the cow to determine her value.

If butter is a specialty on the farm the pigs are necessary to insure a profit. The winter season the feeding of skim milk and buttermilk to pigs is the best and cheapest mode of making pork. With a clover patch for the pigs to occupy in the summer and a mess of bran and buttermilk or skim milk at night they will grow rapidly without any other food. If pigs are confined in pens they should have grass cut and thrown into the pens as they should have some kind of bulky food.

—The American Farmer.

HOW WARS BEGIN.

Pa Tried to Explain to His Son, but Was Interrupted.

"Tapa, how do nations get into war with each other?" asked Harry.

"Sometimes one way, sometimes another," said the father. "Now, there are Germany and Spain. They came near getting into war because a Spanish mob took down the German flag."

"No, my dear," put in Harry's mother. "That wasn't the reason."

"But, my darling," said Mr. M., "don't you suppose I know? That was the reason."

"No, dearie, you are mistaken. It was because the Germans tried."

"Mrs. M., I say it was because the—"

"Peleg, you know better. You are only trying to—"

"Madam, I don't understand that your opinion was asked in this matter, anyway."

"Well, I don't want my boy instructed by an old ignoramus."

"See here, you impudent!"

"Put down your old cane, you brute. Don't you dare bristle up to me or I'll—"

"Never mind," interrupted Harry. "I think I know now how wars begin."

—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Truthful Child.



Auntie (upon her return, to somewhat pessimistic nephew)—Did Tommy play with you while I was out, darling? He didn't make you cry?

Nephew—He made me cry a little bit.

Tommy—Oh, Philip, I made you laugh nearly all the time mother was out!

Nephew—Well, I laughed till I cried.

An Eventful Return.

An old negro in a small Georgia town had helped himself to some of a white neighbor's chickens. The owner traced the theft to him, however, and brought him to task.

"Look here, Uncle Mose," he said, "I don't mind the chickens so much—I would have given you one if you had asked for it—but I don't like to see an old man commit a sin like that. What are you going to do at the judgment day, when we appear before the Lord, and those chickens are brought up as evidence against you?"

"Yo' low dem chickens gwine be dar, Marse Will?" the old man asked.

"They certainly will," was the answer, given with great impressiveness.

"Den," Uncle Mose said, "Ah gwine say, 'Is dese hyah yo' chickens, Marse Will?' an' yo'll say, 'Yes,' an' Ah'll say, 'All right, sah; yo' take 'em!'"

—Harper's Weekly.

An Inference.

The Study club were reading about Constantine and had come to the circumstance of his having a thousand cooks.

"Will Mrs. Ultry-Mural," said the leader of the day, "kindly tell us what she infers from this?"

"Why," replied Mrs. Ultry-Mural, "it would seem that the emperor must have lived in a very remote suburb or else he didn't possess the despotic power we have sometimes supposed."

—Puck.

Out West.

"Why can't I get my number?" demanded the man.

"Line's busy," replied the telephone girl.

"I don't believe it."

"It's so, just the same. Some cowboys have borrowed it to hang a horse thief with."—Washington Herald.

Too Short.

"What do you think of that speech of mine?" asked the new member of congress.

"It was too short," was the answer.

"You were interested?"

"No; I was just fairly settled for a nap when the applause at the conclusion woke me up."—Collier's.

At the Concert.

"How do you know that is not a classical composition?"

"By the fact," answered Mr. Cumrox, "that I could pronounce the composer's name as soon as I saw it on the programme."—Washington Star.

He Has the Floor.

No matter who the speaker is, the moment I appear

He stops the conversation short that he my words can hear.

And, though I do not really claim that I am overwise,

How people yield the floor to me oft causes much surprise.

My words may not be eloquent, my ways not polished be,

And so within I often smile when folks give way to me.

If I meet two men on the street and people round us come,

However much they talked before, that moment they are dumb.

It is not always what I say, but 'tis my way and tone

That cause those who know me best my power o'er them to own.

So, while you wonder who I am, I'll pass to you my card,

And, though I may have other names, my true name is Blownard.

—Boston Globe.

WORLD'S WORKSHOP

To Gain This Proud Title Pittsburg

Pays an Awful Toll in Precious Human Lives.

AN INDUSTRIAL JUGGERNAUT

Human Lives Sacrificed Upon the Altar of Industry, a Suggestion of

What It Costs Besides Money to Maintain Manufacturing Supremacy.

Pittsburg, June 24.—"Human lives sacrificed upon the altar of industry," might well be the title of the blotter in the office of the coroner of Allegheny county, a volume that mutely proclaims upon its pages what it costs besides money for Pittsburg and its district of smoky mills and gridironed territory, to maintain its prestige in the mining, mining and mercantile marts of the country, and retain its title of "Workshop of the world."

This volume, an official record demanded by the laws of the commonwealth, shows that almost 50 per cent of the deaths by violence are the result directly and indirectly of the unceasing rush and grind of the industries in the Pittsburgh district. Deaths from natural causes, contagious diseases, suicides, murders and accidents met in the ordinary walks of life, are not considered in this percentage attributed to the "industrial juggernaut."

Twenty-six hundred and sixty deaths were reported to the coroner in the year 1906, 919 of which were the result of accidents in mills, mines or on railroads. Some of the victims were burned by molten metal, a blast furnace burst, or a huge ladle was upset in the steel mills; others were caught in the rollers in a plate mill, and some crushed in the machinery of the rail mills.

Many were killed in mines by falling slate, some by gas explosions and others by falls from derricks, scaffolds and like structures. Not a few met their death while working about the numerous electric cranes. The average number of deaths reported to the coroner is about 250 a month. For the first five months of the present year there were 1,095 deaths, 344 of which may be classed as "sacrifices." For the same period in the preceding year there were 1,015 deaths, of which 350 may be put in the same category.

WORK TRAIN WRECKED

Eight Men Were Killed and More Than a Score Badly Injured.

Hartford, Conn., June 24.—Eight workmen were killed and thirty-five injured when a passenger train on the Highland division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad crashed into the rear of a work train that was backing into the city from New Britain. Of the injured two probably will die. What caused the wreck is not definitely known. The engine-men of the passenger train jumped and escaped injury. The passengers, however, were badly shaken up and some were cut by flying glass. At St. Francis hospital there are thirty-one victims today. The doctors say that two of them cannot live.

John D. Was in a Hurry.

New York, June 21.—John D. Rockefeller's automobile, in which Mr. Rockefeller was being rather hurriedly driven to his country home, was stopped by a constable at Elms Ford and the chauffeur was subsequently fined \$25 for exceeding the speed limit. Mr. Rockefeller paid the fine. According to the constable the machine was making thirty miles an hour when he caught its speed over a measured course. Mr. Rockefeller explained that he was in a hurry to get home.

Conviction of Mrs. Kaufman.

Flandreau, S. D., June 21.—Mrs. Emma Kaufman, wife of Moses Kaufman, for years a wealthy Sioux Falls brewer, on trial in the circuit court here for the past ten days, charged with the murder of Agnes Polreis, her sixteen-year-old servant, was last night found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

THE MARKETS

Current Quotations on Grain and Livestock at Leading Points.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—Wagon, 90c; No. 2 red, 51c. Corn—No. 2, 53½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 44½c. Hay—Clover, \$17.00 @ 20.00; timothy, \$19.00 @ 22.00; millet, \$13.00 @ 15.00. Cattle—\$2.50 @ 6.65. Hogs—\$5.00 @ 6.25. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 4.75. Lambs—\$5.50 @ 6.00.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 92½c. Corn—No. 2, 56½c. Oats—No. 2, 46½c. Cattle—\$4.75 @ 5.90. Hogs—\$4.50 @ 6.25. Sheep—\$2.25 @ 5.00. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 7.50.

At Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 92½c. Corn—No. 2, 53½c. Oats—No. 2, 43½c. Cattle—Steers, \$4.50 @ 7.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 @ 5.00. Hogs—\$5.50 @ 6.17½. Sheep—\$5.00 @ 6.60. Lambs—\$5.50 @ 7.75.

Livestock at New York.

Cattle—\$4.50 @ 6.05. Hogs—\$5.50 @ 6.75. Sheep—\$4.00 @ 5.25. Lambs—\$6.50 @ 7.00.

At East Buffalo.

Cattle—\$4.00 @ 6.60. Hogs—\$5.50 @ 6.60. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 5.75. Lambs—\$6.00 @ 6.75.

Wheat at Toledo.

Dec, 97½c; July, 93½c; cash, 93½c.

"WILL WELLMAN FLY TO POLE?"

Walter Wellman, the Arctic explorer, has a second paper in the July McClure's on the airship trip to the Pole which he expects to make in a month. In this article, which he calls "Will the 'America' Fly to the Pole?" he describes his marvellous airship "America" and tells of dozens of ingenious inventions embodied in it that have never before been used by aerial navigators. Some idea of what a gigantic ship the "America" is may be gained from a few of the many proportions and figures he gives: "Its length is 133 feet, and its greatest diameter is 52.5 feet. The steel car underneath it is 115 feet long, and from the bottom of this car to the top of the gas reservoir the distance is 65 feet, the height of a four-story house. The surface of the gas-reservoir or balloon is 24,000 square feet, or more than half an acre and the weight of the cotton, silk and rubber is 2 tons. When the ship sets out upon its voyage it will embrace more than twenty thousand pounds—ten tons—of material and cargo. There are a crew of four men, twelve dogs with sledges, instruments of all sorts, sleeping and cooking gear, boat, oars, skates, guns, ammunition, etc., which weigh more than a ton. There are also in the cargo more than a ton of provisions and three tons of gasoline.

How they will sail when they can, keeping in touch with the earth by a trailing guide-rope, stuffed with a reserve supply of food, and anchor when they must by means of a retarder which will be lowered from the forepart of the car, Wellman graphically depicts. He tells of the Arctic advantages to airship navigation, of peculiar Arctic difficulties and of the almost incredible inventions by which they hope to overcome them, of their chances for fair winds—worked out from scientific observations,—of the busy life during their voyage when each man of the crew must be on duty eighteen hours each day and of the four strings to their bow, or four plans of action: the first being to sail to the Pole and back to headquarters or no other land, and three alternatives which will probably yield them partial successes at any rate. One cannot imagine a more fascinating subject for speculation than this Wellman article of adventure in the making.

The Poor and the Rich.

Not long ago a London preacher indulged in a little bit of sarcasm over a small collection. He did it very neatly in a preface to his sermon on the following Sunday. "Brethren," he said, "our collection last Sunday was a very small one. When I look at this congregation, I say to myself, 'Where are the poor?' But as I looked at the collection when we counted it I exclaimed, 'Where are the rich?'"

Come Out of Your Shell.

Do you allow yourself to become absent-minded, wrapped up in a brown study? Look about you. Speak to those that you have been in the habit of ignoring. Make friends with every one. Strive to touch life everywhere you can. You will accomplish your tasks better by so doing than by going forward blindly absorbed in meditation or engrossed by internal musings.

Then He Got Mad.

Husband (impatiently)—If the fool killer would strike this town he would find plenty of work to do. Wife—Is there such a person, dear? Husband—Of course there is: Wife (with anxiety)—Well, I do hope, John, that you will be very careful.

Returned Thoughts.

"Do thoughts that came to you in the long ago ever return?" asked the originator of silly questions.

"Not unless I inclose stamps," answered the literary party.—Chicago News.

Advantages of Travel.

All travel has its advantage. If the passenger visits better countries he may learn to improve his own, and if fortune carries him to worse he may learn to enjoy his own.—Johnson.

Free will is not the liberty to do whatever one likes, but the power of doing whatever one sees ought to be done, even in the face of otherwise overwhelming impulse. There lies freedom indeed.

Four and a half persons in each 1,000 of the world's inhabitants are either deaf and dumb, blind or mentally afflicted.

IMPROVING MAIL DELIVERY.

Rural Carriers to Examine Only Boxes Displaying Signals.

In view of the great loss of time necessarily involved by requiring rural carriers to examine every mail box on their routes each day, an exhaustive inquiry, covering a period of several months, has been conducted by the postoffice department to determine whether or not a change in the regulation is advisable, says a Washington special dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. This inquiry has brought out the fact that for the purpose of delivering and collecting mail at those boxes with which they have actual business carriers would only be required to make daily visits to about one-half of the total number of boxes on their routes.

Figuring the average number of boxes on a standard route at eighty and the time taken to serve each box as two minutes, it is shown that by the present system of calling at and examining every box on each route a total of about two and three-fourths hours is consumed per route, whereas if carriers are required to call at and examine none except those boxes with which they have business to transact the service of each average route will be expedited more than one hour's time. In other words, the people living at the farther end of a route will receive their mail that much earlier in the day.

It has therefore been decided that after July 1, 1908, carriers when making their trips will visit and examine only those boxes for which they have mail for delivery and those on which the signals are displayed to indicate that there is mail for dispatch. By the new ruling patrons will need to display the signals on their boxes when they deposit mail therein for carriers to collect, and the carriers will be required to raise the signals on patrons' boxes when they deliver mail.

Those patrons who are now maintaining mail boxes on which there are no signals will need to fix up or procure some sort of device which will serve as a signal to carriers.

SKIM MILK AS FERTILIZER.

Farmers Find Fluid More Effective Than Other Kinds.

Skim milk as a fertilizer for crops is interesting the farmers in the vicinity of Halsey, N. J., and several declare that astonishing results have come from its use. Several weeks ago a creamery of that place had a lot of skim milk that could not be used, says a special dispatch from Middletown to the New York World. W. Clark Mains and John A. Segler, farmers, took the milk and poured it on their lands as an experiment. Mains emptied seventy-five cans on a timothy sod lot. Segler emptied 150 cans on a piece of meadow land. Remarkable results have been obtained.

Their grass is now seven times as vigorous as on adjoining fields where the milk was not used, but which were covered with commercial fertilizers. The farmers predict that milk will be used henceforth.

The Dream Hoe.

John Crawford had a peculiar dream a few nights ago, which resulted in the discovery of a grubbing hoe which was stolen from him recently, says the Wheeling Intelligencer. Mr. Crawford entertained suspicion against a person who later proved to be entirely innocent of having any connection whatever with the case. Mr. Crawford states that in the dream he saw a person in possession of the hoe, but of whom he always had the greatest respect owing to his close connection with the church and his seemingly high ideals. The dream impressed itself so forcibly upon Mr. Crawford's mind that he determined to investigate the matter, with the result that every detail of the dream came true.

Night Test For Submarines.

The French naval authorities at Toulon are making preparations for putting submarines to a new test, says the London Globe. Recent experiments have been so successful that practical experience is to be sought as to the suitability of submarines for night attacks. A night will be chosen when the sea is calm, and the first object sought will be to ascertain whether it is possible for submarines, with just the kiosk above water, to approach an enemy's ships outside the harbor near enough to fix the striking point, submerging the boat as soon as this is determined.

Four and a half persons in each 1,000 of the world's inhabitants are either deaf and dumb, blind or mentally afflicted.

WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar.....\$1.00
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth......55
White Rose Flour, per Sack......50
12 Pint Cups......15

All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon
All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

DEAD IN A SWAMP

KIDNAPED BOY IS FOUND WITH HIS HEAD OFF BODY.

FIVE PERSONS SENT TO JAIL.

Extra Details of Police and Deputies On Guard to Avert a Lynching.

New Orleans, La., June 21.—Two miles into the interior of a big swamp near this city the headless body of Walter Lamana, an Italian child between 7 and 8 years, who was kidnapped and held for \$6,000 ransom, two weeks ago, was found by police and vigilantes.

He had been strangled to death, according to the confession of one of several Italians held by the police. The boy's neck is supposed to have been broken when he was strangled, causing the head to become severed from the body when decomposition set in. The head was found a short distance from the body.

Five Italians, two of them women, are under arrest, charged with being accomplices to the murder, and extra details of police and deputies are maintaining order in the excited Italian quarter of the city.

Seventy armed deputies have been placed on guard at the Orleans Parish prison, the strongest in the state, where three of the prisoners are held, and some apprehension has been felt over the safety of two other prisoners who were taken to an adjoining parish. Seldom since the Mafia lynchings, sixteen years ago, has New Orleans been stirred with threats of violence as to-day, and some of those threats are made by those who participated in the disorders at that time.

The murdered boy was found near St. Rose, twenty miles from New Orleans.

Sweating process wrung a confession from one of the suspects who was taken from his home in St. Rose and carried into the woods by a combined force of the officials and vigilantes who have had charge of the search.

This man, Ignazio Campicelano, was kept in the woods an hour, when he confessed, charging four Italians with the murder.

He said that about the time of a mass meeting in New Orleans, more than a week ago, held for the purpose of prosecuting search for the boy, these men, who were in a vacant house in St. Rose, became frightened and consulted about what to do with the child.

The boy was crying, begging to be taken home to his parents, said Campicelano, and one of the quartet of kidnapers grabbed the child and strangled him to death to stop his noise.

Later two of the kidnapers, he said, came to him, carrying the body in a blanket, and after threatening him with death if he told the body into the swamp.

EIGHT KILLED; 35 INJURED.

When Passenger Train Crashed Into Cars Filled With Laborers.

Hartford, Ct., June 21.—Eight workmen were killed and 35 injured when a passenger train on the Highland Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad crashed into the rear of a work train that was backing into the city from New Britain. Of the injured two probably will die.

What caused the wreck is not definitely known. Engineer Willson of the passenger train, jumped in time to escape injury. The passengers, however, were badly shaken up, and some were cut by flying glass. Soon after the wreck one man underneath several tons of debris was seen waving a red flag. Some one reached him with a bottle of whiskey and gave him a draught. He remarked: "The first drink in 12 years and God knows I need it."

Both Drowned.

St. Louis, Mo., June 24.—In an attempt to rescue his 24-year-old brother August, who became overpowered by the current while swimming from Smith's bay, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, to the Missouri shore, Fred Adler, aged 18, was also caught by the swiftly-rushing river and both brothers were drowned.

Head-On Collision.

Rochester, N. Y., June 24.—Four persons are known to have been killed, three more are thought to be dead, and eight were badly injured in a wreck about a mile east of Pittsford, on the Auburn branch of the New York Central railroad. The train was No. 230, going east. It met a freight head-on.

Quarantined Against Tuberculosis. Austin, Tex., June 24.—It was announced by Dr. W. H. Brumby, state health officer, that he will issue a proclamation in a few days, quarantining against all persons who are afflicted with tuberculosis in advanced stage.

Died Suddenly.

New York, June 24.—Emory Foster, a well-known newspaper man, died suddenly of acute kidney trouble. He had held newspaper positions in Philadelphia, Chicago and Washington, and at the time of his death was a member of the editorial force of the World.

Constable Killed.

Memphis, Tenn., June 24.—Constable J. H. Goad is dead and Isaac Reed, a negro, is suffering from wounds which are considered fatal as a result of a pistol duel between the constable and the negro.

THE CHILD'S GRAVE WAS DUG

IN STEPFATHER'S YARD BEFORE SHE WAS MURDERED.

Lewis Paled When Accused of the Crime, But Insisted That He Was Innocent.

Avondale, Pa., June 22.—The body of little Mary Newlin was found buried in the yard of her stepfather's home, two miles from this place. Irwin A. Lewis, the stepfather, is under arrest accused of the murder of the 5-year-old child. The child had been strangled to death with a piece of tarred rope such as is used by farmers in tying wheat. This had been doubly knotted and was sunk into the flesh of the little girl's neck when her body was found. Over her head a burlap bag had been drawn. The accused man, compelled to stand beside the grave in which he is accused of having buried the child, stood the ordeal without flinching, although he completely broke down when District Attorney Macleer accused him of the crime.

Near one of the little girl's hands was her mouth organ. This she had apparently clutched tightly in her hand up to the last, and the fact that it lay in the grave beside her is taken as proof that the child was murdered beside the hole her murderer had dug in the yard of his home, or perhaps had been placed in the hole before she was quite dead and while she still had strength to hold the plaything.

When Mr. Macleer, several hours before, was informed by two members of the searching party that the little girl's body had been found, he turned upon the stepfather and accused him of the crime.

The man's face grew the shade of chalk. He tried to control his bloodless lips and finally stammered: "Oh, no; my God, no! I didn't do it!"

George Timanus, a local constable, placed Lewis under arrest, and, taking him in a wagon, led the way to a smart gallop to the scene of the crime, the pretty little farm house of Irwin Lewis, which lies a quarter of a mile across fields from his father's house.

There Lewis was again confronted with the fierce accusations of the district attorney, who, from the first, scented murder in the "kidnaping" case, which the stepfather of the child had so earnestly advocated as the cause of the little girl's disappearance last Sunday afternoon.

TOOK HIS OWN LIFE

As the Culmination of a Series of Domestic Difficulties.

Madison, Ill., June 22.—Benjamin Walters, a local merchant, committed suicide as the culmination of a series of domestic difficulties, the climax being the act of his wife in discharging the family cook. Mrs. Amanda Delaplaine, the cook, says that 20 minutes before Walters shot himself he begged her to disregard his wife's authority and retain her position in his household. Overhearing a quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Walters, she reconsidered her intention to yield to Mr. Walters' request, packed her belongings and left the place.

Thinks They Took Their Lives.

Chicago, June 22.—The body of Emma Pontius, 10, was taken from Lake Lincoln park, and her elder sister, Clara, 12, is missing. The parents of the children think one of the girls fell into the water and that the other was drowned in a heroic effort to save her sister. Mrs. Patrick Pontius, grandmother of the girls, told the police that she believed they had committed suicide because, as she thought, they had been ill-treated.

Kidnapers Sentenced.

New York, June 22.—"It were far better for parents to know that their children were dead than to feel they have fallen into the hands of such criminals as these," said Judge O'Sullivan, of the court of general sessions, in sentencing Ignazio De Leonardo and Pietro Pampinella to serve 14 years and 10 months in Sing Sing prison for the abduction of little Salvatore Statts from his home last January.

Million of Roses.

Portland, Ore., June 22.—Portland's first rose carnival and festa is in full swing. The famous forestry building, the largest in the world, was decorated with not less than a million roses. The program had as its feature a parade of hundreds of rose-decorated automobiles and floats.

Three Were Cremated.

St. John's, N. B., June 22.—The steamer Crystal Stream was burned to the water's edge in Washamook lake and three members of the crew were cremated. The dead are Willard Logan, Allan Logan and Fred Smith.

Children Fatally Hurt.

Coffeyville, Kan., June 22.—A tornado at Seminole demolished the house of A. Q. Lett, a farmer, and fatally injured two of his young children.

Seaman Couldn't Swim.

Norfolk, Va., June 22.—Apprentice Naval Seaman Hamme, who recently arrived at the naval training station at St. Helena from a recruiting station at St. Louis fell overboard in the Elizabeth river and, being unable to swim, was drowned.

Six Women Arrested.

Assumption, Ill., June 22.—Six women were arrested on the charge that they were implicated in the attempt to lynch Alfred Boulard, a miner, last Monday night. Boulard was accused of being a bigamist.

CABINET TOTTERING.

SITUATION WORSE THAN HAS BEEN SUPPOSED.

REVOLT IS LIKELY TO INCREASE.

Report is Current That Leader of the Disturbing Element is On His Way to Paris.

Paris, June 21.—The rebellious ex-cesses and rioting in the Midi are causing the greatest excitement and apprehension in Paris. All afternoon newspapers issued editions every hour, which were snatched from the hands of the readers by the eager public.

The general impression here seems to be that the situation is even worse than had been supposed, and that the revolt is likely to increase, especially in view of the somewhat violent dispositions of the inhabitants of the southern provinces.

As the news spreads it is thought that further disturbances will take place. The outbreaks in Narbonne, Perpignan, Montpellier and other places are regarded of ominous character.

All sorts of rumors were afloat, but owing to numerous wire interruptions, definite and detailed information was difficult to obtain. One report that Marcelin Albert, the leader of the disturbing element, was on the way to Paris in disguise and would appear in the chamber of deputies.

Premier Clemenceau and many other government officials will remain at the ministry of the interior throughout the night. M. Clemenceau stated that he had the greatest difficulty in communicating with the authorities at Narbonne.

Orders were wired to the 13th Chasseurs at Beziers to proceed to Narbonne.

Government Put On Its Defense.

The government was put on its defense in the chamber of deputies when it was asked to justify the repressive measures adopted against the rebellious wine growers of the south, but after subjecting Premier Clemenceau to a hot fire, the deputies decided to postpone a formal interpellation on the subject, on which the fate of the ministry hangs.

Seldom has the chamber been so full of excited deputies. The absence of reliable news made them nervous, and immediately after the session was opened there were noisy demands for full information. Clemenceau was willing to answer questions, but had little to impart beyond what was already known.

After confirming the reports of the sanguinary fight at Narbonne and Montpellier, for which he blamed the local roughs, the premier declared his intention to repel the attacks on public buildings until driven from his post by the chamber. He added that his orders to the troops were not to fire except as a last resort, but he declared that the use of rifles was necessary to uphold law and the united republic.

SUSPECTING HIS WIFE.

Barton Shot the Woman, Their Three Children and Himself.

Jasper, Fla., June 21.—W. U. Barton, of this place, shot his wife, three children and himself. All were killed except one child, aged 5 years, who was able to tell the horrible tale.

Shots were heard, but no attention was paid to them. Early Thursday morning they noticed Barton's body in a pool of blood on the front porch, and that of his wife on the back porch. She had been choked and then shot three times through the body. Two children were found in a room with bullet holes through their heads. Each had been shot in the mouth, and the pistol held so closely that the face of each was scorched. The third child may live. There had been trouble at Barton's home, owing to his jealousy of Mrs. Barton. She was a beautiful woman and admired, but Barton had no cause for jealousy, relatives say.

Automobile Ran Into a Rock.

Naples, June 21.—A most appalling automobile accident occurred at Cananello, about 10 miles distant from Naples, in which five men were killed. The motor car, which was going at a high rate of speed, ran into a rock and was demolished. Among the killed was Prince Pescara, a member of the Italian nobility and related to the Spanish royal house, on account of whose death the aristocracy of the whole of lower Italy will be in mourning.

Brewer's Wife Convicted.

Flandreau, S. D., June 21.—Mrs. Moses Kaufman, wife of a wealthy Sioux Falls brewer, was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, the charge being that she tortured to death Agnes Poirals, a 16-year-old servant girl in her employ.

Attempted to Murder His Family.

Wilmington, Del., June 21.—John Zmne, 38, shot his daughter Rose, 2; his son John, 6 months; attempted to kill his wife, and then turned the revolver on himself, blowing out his brains. The two children, the physicians say, will not recover.

Fasted Twenty Days.

Belleville, Ill., June 21.—Dr. I. J. Bales, who began a fast of 20 days to test his theory that his health would thereby be benefited, completed the stipulated time. The fast has reduced his weight from 190 pounds to 170.

FIRST BLOW OF TELEGRAPHERS

EXPECTED TO BE A SURPRISE TO THE COMPANIES.

Six Small Towns Have Already Voted to Strike at Call of the International President.

Chicago, June 20.—"Presidents Clowry and Mackay can easily avert the proposed strike. All we ask is that they agree to meet the union officers to consider the grievances."—Inter view with International Secretary Wesley Russell, of the Telegraphers.

War between the telegraphers and Western Union and Postal Telegraph Cos. is threatened within 24 hours. It will not be along the lines expected by the companies, but will be the first blow in a carefully devised plan to force the hands of the company officials.

International President S. J. Small is now secretly at work preparing for the coup d'etat. He is visiting several cities on a mysterious mission, and is expected to return to New York before Friday night.

The first move of the telegraphers, it is said, is to find out if the Postal and Western Union have entered into a compact to destroy the Commercial Telegrapher's union in order to avoid paying an advance in wages. This will not be done by calling a strike in some big city. That will not be necessary, the telegraphers say. A small town where both companies have offices will accomplish the same purpose. Six small towns have already voted to strike at the call of International President S. J. Small. The international executive board has given President Small full power to call a strike whenever it is shown that the officials will not meet the telegraphers to discuss their grievances.

As soon as President Small is satisfied that Commissioner of Labor Neill and the business men of the country have failed in their efforts at mediation an ultimatum will be presented to the company officials in one of the six towns referred to.

A certain number of hours will be given the companies to grant an audience. This will permit the company's officials time to telegraph Presidents Clowry and Mackay for instructions.

If neither company grants the conference the telegraphers will consider this sufficient evidence that the two companies are in collusion, and then when the big strike is called both companies will be affected.

"HOPELESS LOVE"

Mentioned in Notes Left by Youth and Maid, Who Were Found Dead.

Belleville, Ill., June 20.—Lying clasped in death embrace on the shore of Triangle lake, a mile northeast of Belleville, the bodies of James Bullock and Cora Miller were found. In the forehead of each was a bullet, and the position of a revolver, with two empty shells between the bodies, indicated that Bullock had killed the young woman and ended his own life. Notes besides the bodies told of a hopeless love. Miss Miller's right arm lay partly under her sweetheart's body. She was clad in red dress and a red rose adorned her dark hair. Bullock was 23 and Miss Miller 22.

The notes signed by both Bullock and Miss Miller said briefly that they loved one another and had found it best to seek death.

Miser Nearly Beheaded.

Hattiesburg, Miss., June 20.—His head nearly severed from his neck, his eyes gouged out, and deep wounds in his body which had been inflicted with the bloody ax resting in a corner of his humble hut, Awlrie Reed, 45, miser and hermit, was found. Reed was reported to have had \$1,000 in gold secreted in his hut. The police are hunting for a negro, who has been missing since Sunday, and who, it is said, was seen with a large sum of money.

Cat Died in a Few Minutes.

St. Louis, June 20.—A capsule containing strychnine sent through the mails to "Lord" Frederick Seymour Barrington, confined in the Clayton jail awaiting execution on July 25 as the convicted slayer of James P. McCann, was intercepted by Sheriff Harpel. A small portion of the capsule was given to a cat and the animal died within a few minutes.

Dye Works Destroyed.

Memphis, Tenn., June 20.—Charles Miller, colored, was burned to death, Robert Garland seriously burned, George Rodgers, colored, slightly burned and Mrs. Louise Fabulin cut and bruised, as the result of an explosion of a tank of gasoline used in renovating at L. Riegel & Co.'s dye works, the fire which followed practically destroyed the plant.

One Hundred Perished.

Athens, June 20.—One hundred persons were drowned in the flood caused by the overflowing of the Lithagos river, which inundated the town of Trikala, in Thessaly.

Pleaded Guilty.

New York, June 20.—Oliver M. Dennis, the broker who was arrested in connection with the theft of more than half a million dollars in bonds from the Trust Company of America, pleaded guilty to a charge of criminally receiving stolen goods.

\$5,000 Reward Offered.

New York, June 20.—A reward of \$5,000 was offered for the arrest and conviction of the two men who murdered Julius T. Rosenheimer, president of the London Needle Co., at his home in Peilham.

STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

WILLSON FOR GOVERNOR.

With W. H. Cox, of Maysville, as Running Mate.

Louisville, Ky.—After a bitter wrangle, which lasted for hours in the room of the resolutions committee, the republicans of Kentucky in state convention adopted a platform commending the administration of President Roosevelt and his policies, but refused point blank to endorse Secretary of War W. H. Taft for the presidency. It did, however, commit the republicans of the state to the support of a man for president in sympathy with the president's policies. The delegates voted to accept this as well as the other planks on the platform without a dissenting voice, and immediately afterward nominated Augustus E. Willson, of Louisville, for governor by acclamation, every delegate voting for the Fifth district man.

The nomination of State Senator W. H. Cox, of Maysville, for lieutenant governor, was made by acclamation, every delegate voting for the Ninth district man.

Judge James E. Breathitt, of Hopkinsville, Christian county, was nominated for attorney general over John F. Lockett, of Henderson.

Frank P. James, of Harrodsburg, was named for auditor on the second ballot. Opposing him were C. M. Barnett, of Hartford, formerly collector of customs; W. W. Byrley, of the Eleventh district, and Stanley M. Milwood, of Lexington, the latter a dark horse. Capt. Ed Farley, of Paducah, was named for treasurer by acclamation.

Additional nominations were as follows: For secretary of state, Dr. Ben L. B. Brewer, of Munfordville; for superintendent of public instruction, J. J. Crabbe, of Ashland; for clerk of the court of appeals, N. Adams, of London; for commissioner of agriculture, N. T. Rankin, of Jackson.

END OF THE FEUD

In Breathitt County Is Predicted By a Kinsman of Judge Hargis.

Louisville, Ky.—According to a wealthy and influential relative of Judge James Hargis, the feud disturbances in Breathitt county will soon be at an end, and he predicts that the county, which for so long has been the seat of troubles bordering on civil war, will become as quiet and peaceful as any in the state. This Kentuckian, who is also a resident of the mountains, predicts that Judge Hargis, who is to be tried shortly at Sandy Hook for the murder of Dr. Cox, will be acquitted. This will be the last charge to which the judge will have to answer, and he says Hargis will then leave his home either at Lexington or at Winchester, perhaps the former place. He declares that Judge Hargis would have left the county long ago, but he did not desire to leave under fire, but that he will "pull up stakes" just as quickly as he can do so honorably. By leaving the county it is claimed that Judge Hargis will show that the strife, so far as he is concerned, is at an end.

Denies Right to Collect.

Frankfort, Ky.—The court of appeals decided in the case of the city of Owensboro vs. Fields that no action can be maintained by the city or state to collect the license fee for operating a saloon. Fields had conducted a saloon for several years within a mile of the city limits, but had paid the city no license and the city sued for five years' fees.

Gen. Allen to Resign.

Lexington, Ky.—Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, chief of the Philippines constabulary, United States army, left here for Washington, where he will tender his formal resignation as head of that department to take the position as head of Yellowstone Park service. He is a native of Bath county, Ky.

Motorman Disabled.

Lexington, Ky.—While driving a car on the interurban line William Keefe, motorman, was hit in the right arm by a stray bullet. The coolness of the other employees on the car prevented a smash up. The bullet paralyzed the arm, and Keefe could not work the brake as the car started down a steep incline.

Third Trip For Both.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. Frances Knox and William Cline were married at Owensville. The bride had been divorced from her two previous husbands and the bridegroom was divorced from two previous wives.

Son Lives in Cincinnati.

Lexington, Ky.—While being given a dose of medicine Richard Darnaby, 56, a convalescent patient at St. Joseph's hospital, dropped dead of heart disease. One of his sons, Taylor Darnaby, resides in Cincinnati.

Wreck Victims File Suit.

Lexington, Ky.—Four damage suits were filed in Fleming circuit court, at Flemingsburg, against the Cincinnati, Flemingsburg & Northwestern Railway Co. and the Louisville & Nashville Railway Co. by victims of the wreck of May 10.

Inspecting Route.

Lexington, Ky.—John Blair McAfee, of Philadelphia; Judge A. E. Richards, of Louisville, and Judge J. R. Morton, of Lexington, left to inspect a route for an electric road from Richmond to Beattyville and East Springs.

GOVERNMENT SURVEY

Will Be Made of Kentucky Forest Lands—Blue Grass Fair Aided.

Lexington, Ky.—At a meeting of the state board of agriculture, forestry and immigration, held here, it was decided by the board to enter into a contract with the federal government to make a survey of the forest lands of Kentucky. The cost of this survey has been fixed at \$6,000 and one-half of the cost will be paid by the government and the other half by the state. The object is to secure a map of Kentucky giving the area and distribution of the timber lands, the types of timber in the forest, the estimate of the amount of timber in the state, a study of the methods of logging, a study for the prevention of forest fires and the best markets and commercial value of the timber. Those attending the meeting were Hubert Vreeland, commissioner of agriculture; Senator J. W. Newman, of Woodford county; Prof. M. A. Scovell, of the state experiment station; Desha Breckenridge, of Lexington, and J. C. Mayo, of Johnson county.

The matter of selecting suitable immigrants for Kentucky was also discussed, and a representative for Kentucky will be placed at the immigrant receiving station in New York.

The board donated \$500 to the Blue Grass Fair association.

BETTER QUALITY

Promised in Kentucky Wheat, Though the Quantity Is Less.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Farmers of this county are literally gloating over the rich prospect of the wheat crop, the cutting of which will begin right away. Reports from the country indicate that the yield this year will probably not be over 75 per cent. of the average but that the quality will be better than usual and none is expected to grade below No. 2. The cold weather which prevailed until so late caused the wheat to look very sickly, and serious apprehension was felt that many fields would not be worth the harvesting, but the sunshine brought it out, and none of it will be lost. Many fields were overrun with army worms, but instead of this injuring the yield it really helped, for the worms ate the leaves off the stalks without attacking the head, and the strength which would have gone to the leaves all went to the head, thus causing it to fill out more fully and the grains to be larger and fatter.

SISTER CHARGES

That Sexton Beat His Wife to Death and Is Held For Grand Jury.

Warsaw, Ky.—Leonard Sexton, 37, a farmer, was arrested and tried here for the alleged murder of his wife on May 15. The arrest was made on a warrant sworn out by the sister of the murdered woman, Miss Nancy Bishop, who alleges that Sexton beat his wife to death, the bruises still being on the body when it was examined. Miss Bishop says Sexton had threatened to murder his wife on previous occasions. At the preliminary trial Sexton was remanded to jail in default of \$1,000 bond to await the action of the grand jury, which convenes in July.

Trust Funds Taxable.

Frankfort, Ky.—The court of appeals decided a case of vital importance to non-residents who have property in trust in this state. The court says where a non-resident has notes, stocks and bonds in the hands of a fiduciary or agent in any city or county of this state the property must be assessed for taxation in the city or county where the fiduciary or agent resides.

On Hocker's Trail.

Lancaster, Ky.—A posse of officers from this city came upon and exchanged shots with Robert Hocker, who about a month ago killed D. N. Veal near here. Hocker was wounded, and as he fled left a trail of blood. The officers came up with him along the Kentucky river cliffs near here. It is stated that his brothers have been shielding and feeding him since the shooting of Veal.

Postmasters Appointed.

Washington.—Postmasters for Kentucky have been appointed as follows: Braxton, Mercer county, William T. Talbot; Brownsville, Edmonson county, Edgar B. Lindsay; Fishersville, Jefferson county, Charles I. Dale; Gordon, Letcher county, Dr. D. Holcomb; Minerva, Mason county, Benjamin B. Chandler; Schoolfield, Campbell county, Mary J. Brown.

Stole a Show Ticket.

Lexington, Ky.—Henry Williams, 14, was sent to the reform school for seven years on the charge of house-breaking. He was accused of stealing a ticket to a moving picture show.

Yearlings Shipped.

Paris, Ky.—Col. E. P. Clay, of Runnymede stock farm, shipped to New York 16 yearling colts, the product of Runnymede stock farm, to be sold at the spring sale of thoroughbreds. Gately Woodford shipped 22 head, the product of Raceland stud.

Cincinnati Man Held.

Lexington, Ky.—Charles Bailey, of Cincinnati, and Archie Morton and Si Trimble, accused of stealing \$1,000 worth of goods from the Farley Transfer Co. of this city, were held to the grand jury.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

Advertisements in The Citizen.

We often receive letters which we are asked to print in The Citizen as news which tell about Stock Foods or Farms or Tomato Plants or other things which people want to sell. We never print these notices unless they are paid for. They are advertisements not news. But it does not cost much to have them printed. So that our mountain people may see how it works we will give them a very low price for having such notices printed in The Citizen. We will for a short time, print a notice of twenty words in The Citizen for any one week, for only ten cents. No charge less than ten cents. If you want more than twenty words in your notice send one cent extra for every two words more than twenty. For small amounts postage stamps may be sent. This price is made only for the people whose news is on the eighth page, and for a short time.

JACKSON COUNTY.

SAND GAE.

June 23.—China Johnson, who has spinal trouble is not any better.—Mrs. Moses Campbell is also very sick.—C. S. Durham of Bachelor's Rest visited home folks Sunday night.—Miss Sarena Kerby of Kerby Knob visited relatives here Saturday night and attended church Sunday.—Sherman Durham and wife visited relatives at Noahs' Ark and Jamestown Saturday and Sunday last.—Misses Anna Powell and Laura Hatfield took the teachers' examination at McKee Friday and Saturday.—J. F. Dean and J. G. Durham attended the convention at Louisville last week.—Rev. William Powell, daughter Anna, and J. F. Dean took dinner with J. R. Durham and family Sunday.—Jno. F. Dean has announced himself a candidate for representative of the 71st legislative district of Kentucky, composed of Clay, Owsley and Jackson counties. It is not altogether for the honor that Mr. Dean wishes to represent his district, but for the good that he may do, and if elected his constituents may expect great things of him.

EVERGREEN.

June 22.—A new Sunday school was organized at Pine Grove with Jim Rose superintendent; John Rose, secretary; and Ella Rose, teacher.—The Sunday school at Lone Oak is progressing nicely. W. M. Campbell will give a temperance lecture there next Sunday.—Louisa Griffon, from London, Ky., is visiting friends on Little and Big Clover.

MIDDLE FORK.

June 21.—Our Sunday school is getting along nicely, with a good attendance.—Rev. James Baker preached an interesting sermon Wednesday night. Quite a large crowd was present.—Mr. Robert Baker and wife left here last week for Hamilton, Ohio, where they expect to make their home.—Dana Angel visited her friend, Minnie Angel, Wednesday night.—Robert Tussey and wife attended church at Letter Box Sunday.—Cap Wilson, who has been in Hamilton, Ohio for the past two months, returned to his home on last Monday.—Will Cale and wife of Pittsburg visited friends here Friday and Saturday.

ANNVILLE.

June 21.—Messrs. Walter Medlock and Oscar Rader, both drummers, left here Tuesday to visit merchants of their territory.—Mr. Lee Webb visited the Sunday school at Green Hill last Sunday.—R. A. Johnson is attending the Republican convention held in Louisville, as a delegate from this place.—Miss Alpha Bolling of Terrell's Creek visited Misses Jessie Rader and Mattie Medlock, Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. Enoch Johnson of Hamilton, Ohio, is visiting at the home of his grandfather, Bob Johnson, of Moores Creek.—Mrs. Maud Neal visited Miss Mattie Medlock on Sunday.—Married, June 18th, at the home of the bride, near Welchburg, Miss Emma Nantz, the youngest daughter of H. C. Nantz, to Mr. Major Jones of Near London. Rev. James Brewer of Corbin officiated.—John Dyche and wife of London attended the Nantz-Jones wedding on June 18th.—Our efficient post mistress Miss Mattie Medlock, is on a two weeks' vacation visiting friends and relatives in Somerset.—Misses Naoma Akeman, Jessie Rader and Georgia Akeman visited Miss Sarah Johnson and guest, last Tuesday.—Misses Pearl Medlock and Ruby Isaacs took dinner with Byron and Emil Webb, Sunday.—Mrs. Polly Akeman visited her daughters, Mesdames Hannah Wells and Sallie Johnson of Moores Creek last week.—Bob Davis and wife visited the latter's brother, Steve Castal and wife last Saturday.—Leonard Medlock attended church at Oak Grove last Sunday.—Miss Lizzie Johnson visited Miss Cleo Taylor on last

Sunday.—Mrs. Minnie Pennington is very sick. There is a good deal of sickness in this community now.—Miss Clarinda Roark spent the evening with Georgia Akeman, Saturday.

HURLEY.

June 20.—Oat and Irish potato crops are fine in this section. Corn crops are not so good, and bean crops are almost a failure.—Quite a crowd from this community attended church at Bethel, Sunday.—Mrs. Louisa Gabbard, Sitha Angel, Minnie and Eva Johnson visited friends on Hooten Creek Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry McCollum returned Saturday morning after an extended visit with their daughter, Mrs. Ollie Callahan of near Doublelick.—Mr. and Mrs. James Seals of near Isaacs visited Mrs. Seals' father, Wesley Gabbard of Hooten Creek. He was quite sick last week.—Nannie Gabbard was the welcome guest of Sitha Angel, Monday.—Ned Lake and Jobe Morris found a bee tree Saturday. They said they got nearly three gallons of nice honey.

KERRY KNOB.

June 20.—Miss Cinda Reece spent Thursday with Miss Nora Johnson.—Little Lonnie Williams has had a severe spell with his leg. He bruised it while riding, but it is somewhat better.—Mr. George Johnson spent Saturday night with his aunt, Mrs. Mary Combs and family.—Miss Martha Deat and sister were the guests of Myrtle Click, Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Williams spent last Thursday night with Mr. Lafe Williams and family.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

June 19.—Lewis McGuire, who has been on the sick list for some time, is able to get about again.—The little two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Palestine Hoskins died May 30th.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crank, a fine girl.—Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Azbill visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vest Bicknell, Saturday night.—Miss Anna Powell entertained quite a number of friends and former pupils one evening last week. Music and games were the special features. All report a good time.—Drummers Medlock and Johnson were here last week taking orders.—Mrs. James Isaacs is on the sick list.

MCKEE.

June 17.—County Court convened to day with a very small attendance.—Farmers in this section are very busy in their crops.—The Republicans of this county met in convention in the Court House at McKee, last Saturday to appoint delegates to the State Convention. The delegates were instructed to cast Jackson's sixteen votes for Hon. A. E. Willson of Louisville for governor. Quite a number of our townsmen will depart for Louisville to be on hand for the convention Wednesday.—Judge J. F. Engle, who has been very poorly for some time is able to attend to business again.—Traveling salesmen constituted a large part of the crowd in town today.—Mr. Verroy, the new missionary, conducted Sunday school at Smith's Schoolhouse Sunday evening.—Miss Emily Minter and H. F. Minter attended preaching at Smith's Schoolhouse Sunday evening.—Mrs. Mattie Carpenter attended church at Oak Grove Sunday.—The annual county Sunday school convention will be held at Birch Lick Church House, on the 26th inst.—Mrs. Fannie Collier visited her parents at Green Hill last week.—Mrs. Sallie Collier is visiting her son, D. G. Collier, this week.—J. F. Dean and W. A. Cope, candidates for representatives, were in town today shaking hands with the voters.

MADISON COUNTY.

DREYFUS.

June 21.—Most everybody is busy plowing corn.—We had good meetings Saturday night and Sunday. Rev. James Lundsford filling his regular appointment.—Mr. Willie G. Todd of Dreyfus and Miss Sallie F. Tharp of Crooksville were married last Sunday.—Mrs. Lula Barnes of Jackson Breathitt county has been visiting her father, Rev. James Young and family.—Mrs. Louise Riddle of this place is planning to visit her son, Mr. P. Riddle of Fayette county very soon.—Mrs. Owen Rose, who has been sick for two or three weeks is much better.—Mrs. W. B. Baker and daughter, Mrs. Jones, have returned after a week's visit in Boyle county.—Mrs. Nellie Ogg visited Mrs. Sarah Walton last Sunday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

DISPUTANTA.

June 18.—G. V. Owens got something in his eye while sowing millet and went to Berea Tuesday to a doctor.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. J. McGuire died last week.—J. W. Anglin of Climax was here on business this week.—The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Davis Northant is very sick.—G. T. Payne has bought a span of

yearling mules.—Mrs. J. E. Hammond visited home folks from Friday until Monday.—Miss Ethel Harris is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Hammond.—Born: On the 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seals, a boy; on the 19th a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Sill Sherer, and a girl to Mrs. and Mrs. George Cope on the same day.—Mrs. A. T. Abney and sons attended church at New Hope last Saturday and Sunday.—Sam Sherer, who cut his eyeball some time ago while trying to pry some cartridge hulls from a pistol, is better but has lost an eye.

GARRARD COUNTY.

WALLACETON.

June 23.—One of Dock Boullins boys had his shoulder broken last Saturday.—Lucian Cade purchased a nice rubber tire buggy at Paint Lick a few days ago.—News reaches here that Mr. Newton Todd has married. We join in congratulating Mr. Todd and his bride.—Joe Wylie is very low with throat trouble.—Miss Sara Lawson and the Misses Mary and Fannie Todd were were driving down a hill below Wallaceton when the horse fell, hurting Miss Lawson badly but she is recovering. The others were unhurt.—Mrs. Sue Holcomb and Mrs. Ruth Davis attended church at Cartersville last Sunday.—Lucian Cad Will and Taylor Botkins returned from Illinois a few days ago, the latter having his eye hurt very badly.—Mr. Guyn is doing a rushing business in dry goods in Wallaceton now.—Mr. Will Guyn, who moved to Berea last fall to send his children to school has moved back onto the farm near Wallaceton.—S. W. Wylie was the guest of his nephew, Joe Wylie, last Sunday.

CARTERSVILLE.

June 24.—Misses Dora, Addie and Pearl Boalin, who have been visiting friends and relatives in Estill county have returned.—The property of Mr. Ed Ballard was sold at auction, last Thursday, at the home near Paint Lick. The home was bought by Mr. W. M. Fish. It is a beautiful place, about a mile from Paint Lick. The people of Lancaster are building a dairy of a capacity of six hundred milk cows. Home churning will soon be a thing of the past around here.—Miss Lude Rothwell, who has been in Florida has returned. She will soon go to Anderson, Indiana, to visit her sister, Mrs. Ike Arnold.—Fried chickens are getting ripe and some one stole about three dozen from Mrs. J. G. Clarke.—Mrs. George Allen and children, Mrs. J. B. Carter, Mrs. J. G. Clarke and Miss Mamie Carson went fishing last Thursday. They did not catch many fish but they report a fine time.—Mr. and Mrs. Jern Conn of Lancaster were in Cartersville last Sunday.—Mrs. Dr. Snowden of Paint Lick has been visiting relatives in Winchester a couple of weeks.

ESTILL COUNTY.

STATION CAMP.

June 24.—Rev. Hudson of Berea College, assisted by Mr. Kirk of Inez, Ky., gave a very interesting lecture at this place Saturday night and Sunday night.—Mr. Chester Amyx went to Paris on business last week.—Mr. Clay Park of Central America and Miss Jesse Miller of Missouri visited Capt. and Mrs. James Moores last week.—Miss Etta and Lizzie Wagers of Madison county are visiting relatives here.—Miss Sophia Wilson entertained a number of friends Sunday. Those present were, Misses Kat Moores, Anna Gum, Ida Rice, Messrs. Carl Kirk and H. C. Wagers.—Mrs. J. F. Scribner is expecting her sister, Mrs. J. P. Strother and Miss Carrie Cook of Paris, Ky., Tuesday.—Miss Nette Wagers and Mr. William Wilson were guests of the Misses Moores on Sunday afternoon.

OHIO NEWS.

HAMILTON.

June 22.—A very refreshing rain fell Friday evening, after having had several days of hot sunshine.—Beecher Henderson of Irvine, Ky., came to Hamilton this week and is working at the C. C. Paper mill.—A. J. Moores, from Maulden, Jackson county, Ky., who has been working here this spring, left last week for his home. Mr. Moores will teach school at Sands Branch, Jackson county.—The picnic of the First Baptist Church and Sunday school was held Thursday at McKee's Grove.—Thirty girls employed at the Beckett Paper Company struck recently for increase in wages which was granted.—Mr. Arthur Flanery and some other young people visited Oxford, Ohio, last Sunday and attended the baccalaureate services held at Miami University.—The Rev. Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., did not preach the baccalaureate sermon as reported but gave a lecture Thursday.—George Roberts, a former graduate of Berea College and Miss Carrie Proff of Hamilton; also Mr. Frank Durham and Miss Effie M. Roberts both former Berea students were married Friday, the 21st.—The annual outing of the Retail Grocers' and Butchers Association was held Wednesday at Lindenwald Park. All grocery and meat stores were closed at eight o'clock and a big parade was given.—Some of the property owners of the different suburbs in Hamilton,

which are being annexed to the city are opposed to the annexation on the grounds that there is not sufficient assurance of water, gas and fire protection. A goodly sum has been appropriated by the town in order that the fire fighting forces and equipment may be made stronger.—According to the terms of the franchise, which is to run for a term of twenty-five years the Columbia Gas and Electric Co., of Cincinnati, is to furnish natural gas in Hamilton at 40 cents a thousand feet, but with 10 cents off on all bills paid before the 10th of the month, and should the company find itself unable to furnish the city with natural gas, then it may furnish artificial gas at 70 cents a thousand feet with 10 cents off on all bills paid before the 10th of the month. In consideration of this grant the company is to pay the city \$5,750 a year for ten years, which will pay the interest upon the bonds outstanding against the municipal gas plant, the company is to furnish the city with natural gas at a special rate for the operation of the municipal electric light and water plant, it is not to transfer its franchises to any other company without the consent of the city, and there is to be a readjustment of the rates charged for gas at the end of ten years.—We read our old friend T. P. Gabbard's letter in last week's issue of The Citizen with much interest, and hope that he can find time to write often.

Billy's Courtship.

While on a secret mission to Paris in 1883 Rosny had fallen in love with the daughter of the president, St. Mesmin. The young lady was handsome and kind, but while paying her addresses he heard of a Mlle. de Courtenay, who was reported to be beautiful, well born and wealthy besides. Prudence suggested that he should make her the Baroness de Rosny, but he was already half committed to the other. While he was pondering the subject he arrived one day at an inn in Nogent and found, to his dismay, that by an unlucky chance both ladies were lodged in it, Mlle. de St. Mesmin in the left wing and Mlle. de Courtenay in the right. Both were ready to marry him, and he was ready to marry one of them, but could not decide which. It was a very awkward position for the wavering lover, and at first he thought of saving himself by instant flight. While he hesitated Mlle. de St. Mesmin's younger sister saw him and expressed her surprise that he had been half an hour in the house without visiting them. The decisive moment had evidently come. "Turn to the right," whispered the friend who was with him. He did so, and Anne de Courtenay became his wife.—H. C. Macdowell in Macmillan's Magazine.

A Versatile Parish Clerk.

The ancient parish clerk in England had many functions. Letters were not so common in those days as today, and the clerk was the learned man of the community. One of his functions was writing epitaphs, but this was not the sum of his accomplishments, as may be seen from the advertisement of John Hopkins, clerk of Salisbury in the eighteenth century:

John Hopkins, parish clerk and undertaker, sells epitaphs of all sorts and prices. Shines neat and plays the bassoon. Teeth drawn, and the Salisbury Journal read gratis every Sunday morning at 8. A school for palmistry every Thursday evening, when my son, born blind, will play on the fiddle. Specimen epitaph on my wife:

My wife ten years not much to my ease,

But now she is dead in celestial quies.

Great variety to be seen within. Your humble servant, JOHN HOPKINS.

He Stopped the Coughing.

One Sunday morning a clergyman was greatly annoyed by the unusual amount of coughing among his congregation. He had not a strong voice and could only be distinctly heard when the people were still and attentive. As the coughing went on, and even grew worse, he suddenly stopped right in the middle of the sermon. All eyes were instantly turned to the pulpit, every cough was hushed and there was perfect silence.

"My friends," said the minister, with a smile, "it seems you stop when I stop."

This gentle rebuke had the desired effect. The people found that their coughing could be kept down when they liked to a great extent, and the minister proceeded with his sermon under far more favorable conditions.

Ether and Matter.

The densest matter is more or less porous. Gold will absorb mercury as a lump of sugar will absorb water, showing there must be interstices or interatomic spaces in it, but the ether shows no such property. If a drop of water could be magnified sufficiently one would ultimately see the different atoms of hydrogen and oxygen that constitute the molecules of water. If a small volume of ether could be thus magnified the indications are that the ultimate part would look like the first, which is the same as saying that it is not made up of discrete particles, but fills space completely. This is expressed by saying that the ether is a continuous medium and is hence incomparable with matter.

An Odd Bird's Nest.

The oddest of all birds' nests is the one built by the tontobane, a South African songster. It is built of cotton and always upon the tree producing the material. In constructing the domicile the female works inside and the male outside, where he builds a sentinel box for his own special use. He sits in the box and keeps watch or sings nearly all the time, and when danger comes in the form of a hawk or a snake he warns the family, but never enters the main nest.

THE CITIZEN, Berea, Ky.

TO NEW FRIENDS.

The Citizen wants you for a subscriber. If you had been reading it a few months, you would not be willing to let it go. But we are sure that after you have had it a year you will keep on taking it, that we will give it to you the first year almost for nothing, that is we will give you a splendid 75 cent "Trapper" two-bladed, razor-steel pocket knife and the paper, one year for \$1.00. Or if you will send us \$1.50 we will send you the book The Mountain People of Kentucky by Wm. H. Hany, and The Citizen for one year. The price of this book alone is \$1.50. If we will send the life of Christ, called "Jesus of Nazareth" by Dr. Wm. E. Barton, a splendid book with over 350 pictures, which would cost you \$2.50 at any book store,—this large beautifully bound book we will mail to any new subscriber to The Citizen and send The Citizen one year for only \$1.75. The postage alone on this book costs us 30 cents.

TO OLD FRIENDS.

We expect you to keep on taking The Citizen because you like it so well,—because you can't do without it. But as some of our old friends say: "We have never had any of those fine premiums you are giving to new subscribers—you ought to let us have a chance at them," so we give old subscribers, who pay for a year ahead any time before their subscription runs out, or not more than one month after it runs out, one copy of The Good News in Song and Story, free. This is a pretty, well bound book of 400 pages, containing the New Testament (authorized version) 125 of the best known and finest gospel hymns, 15 secular songs for home and social and patriotic occasions and over thirty scripture selections especially good for concert or responsive reading in home or church. Or if you want to get one of the premiums we offer to new subscribers, send \$1.15 if you want the knife, \$1.65 if you want The Mountain People of Kentucky or \$1.30 if you want Barton's Life of Christ.

HOW TO PAY FOR THE CITIZEN.

The price of The Citizen is \$1.00 a year in advance, 60 cents for six months and 35 cents for three months. Have a check or a bank or a money order at the Post Office made out to The Citizen, Berea, Ky., or send the money in a registered letter. If it is sent in other ways it may be lost.

WHEN YOUR TIME RUNS OUT.

If you will look at the address on your paper itself or on the paper in which it is wrapped you will see below a date printed like this:

1 JULY 07

That means that your paper is paid for up to July 1, 1907, or whatever the date is. When the time runs out, we print to send a renewal blank to each subscriber to remind him that his time is out and save him time in sending us his money for the next year. But no one needs to wait for this. After you have sent money for another year, see if the date on your paper is changed to a year ahead. If it is, that means we have received your money and marked you paid for another year. If it is not changed please write us after two or three weeks so we can find out what is the matter.

AOKI HOLDS ON.

Japanese Ambassador at Washington Will Not Be Recalled.

Washington, June 22.—The formal announcement by Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese minister for foreign affairs, in a Tokio dispatch published today, that Ambassador Aoki is to be retained at Washington is regarded here as clearly establishing the fact that the present Japanese ministry, headed by Marquis Saionji, has assured itself of the support of both the Unionist and Conservative parties in its present attitude toward America. The announcement made from Tokio relative to Ambassador Aoki's tenure is regarded as convincing evidence that Count Okuma's onslaught has failed and that the settled policy of Japan from now on will be to discontinue "Jingo" agitation, as directed against America, and to endeavor to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

GENEROUS UNCLE SAM.

The President Offers to Scale Amount of Boxer Indemnity.

Washington, June 19.—President Roosevelt has just made the most stupendous gift to China that the United States or any other government has ever made to a foreign nation. Through Secretary Root he has notified Sir Chenung Liang Cheng, the Chinese minister, that, with the approval of congress, the United States voluntarily would relinquish the differences between the total of expenses and claims incurred in the suppression of the Boxer revolt of 1900 and the amount which China agreed to pay to this country in satisfaction thereof. The difference is fixed officially at the enormous figure of \$27,000,000.

ON PROBATION.

Missouri's Two-Cent Fare Law Must Work Out Its Own Salvation.

Kansas City, June 18.—The Missouri two-cent passenger fare act will go into effect at 6 a. m. tomorrow and will be given a three months' trial. If at the end of that time it is found to be unremunerative its enforcement can then be fought in the courts by the railroads. The state officials are temporarily enjoined from enforcing the maximum rate law, and this case will be argued through the federal court.

Trial Must Go On.

Boise, Ida., June 22.—When the state closed its case against William D. Haywood, charged with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, the defense made an unsuccessful attempt to secure from the court an order directing the jury to acquit the prisoner. Judge Woods' ruling, which requires the defense to meet with evidence the case that the state has presented, was made after 5 o'clock last evening, and it was then arranged that Haywood's counsel should make their opening statement and present their first testimony on Monday next.

Revolutionary Movement Failed.

Managua, Nicaragua, June 18.—The revolution started in Salvador, in which Nicaraguans aided the revolutionists, resulting in the capture on June 11 of the important towns of Acajutla and Sonsonate, has gone to pieces. The expeditionary chief, General Alfaro, did not continue the advance because his numerous partisans did not concur with him that the time for such advance was opportune, thus resulting in the failure of the movement.

OHIO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY

Central Avenue and Court Street

Cincinnati, Ohio

This college was organized in 1845, and the 62nd Annual Session begins October 1st, 1907. This is the first Dental College established in the West. It is co-educational, and has a teaching corps of twenty instructors. Its buildings are modern, and adapted to the requirements of modern dental education, and its clinics are unsurpassed. Optional Spring and Fall Courses in clinical instruction are also given. For information and announcement address H. A. Smith, D. D. S. Dean, 116 Garfield Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Whitecaps Reappear.

Nashville, Ind., June 24.—Eight masked men went to the home of Thomas Venners, near South Bethany, this (Brown) county, at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, dragged the defenseless man from his bed, spirited him away to a wood and flogged him unmercifully. No reason is given for the outrage. Venners is said to be a law-abiding citizen and says that so far as he knows he has no enemies.

City Court Clerk Went Wrong.

Milwaukee, June 22.—Frank E. Weller, for eighteen years clerk of the municipal court of this city, was last evening brought into court, of which he had been an official so long, pleaded guilty before his bosom friend, Judge Brazee, of embezzlement of \$30,000, on which charge he was arrested Thursday, and was sentenced to three years at hard labor in the Milwaukee county houses of correction.

Murderer's Singular Defense.

Goodland, Kan., June 24.—John Bello, an Italian, who killed a man and wounded two women passengers on a Rock Island train east of here Saturday, told through an interpreter the story of the shooting. Bello asserted that he committed the murder in his sleep as the result of a dream. "God knows," he said, "I did not mean to kill anyone. It was all a terrible dream."

The Tragedy Grows.

Ironton, O., June 22.—Mrs. George Thacker died today, making the fourth death from the tragedy of June 12. Mrs. Thacker was shot by her son-in-law Charles Shafer, who also killed his wife and young son, whose body he tried to burn and then committed suicide rather than be caught. Shafer's act followed the filing of a divorce suit by his wife.

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